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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EGYPT, SUDAN OPPOSE HAVING OAU SUMMIT IN LIBYA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] KHARTOUM, 20 December--Egypt and Sudan are attempting to bar the next Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit from being held in Libya next year, according to an interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali published here Saturday by the daily Sudanese paper AL SAHAFI.

The two countries would send joint or separate delegations to tour African countries to dissuade them from participating in an OAU summit in the Libyan capital Tripoli, Mr Ghali told the paper.

It would be extremely harmful to African policy if Libyan leader Colonel Moamer Kadhafi became OAU Chairman, the Egyptian Minister said, adding that Libyan policies posed a worldwide threat.

(In Cairo late Saturday night, the official Egyptian news agency published a clarification of the remarks attributed to Mr Ghali in the interview.)

(It said they were to be taken to reflect Egyptian policy after the OAU summit this June in Nairobi, and before Libya withdrew its expeditionary force from Chad last month, as stipulated by that summit. The late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who was killed in October, had persistently opposed the holding of an OAU summit in Libya.)

On Mideast affairs, Mr Ghali said Egyptian contacts were under way with a number of African heads of state to formulate an African-sponsored peace plan. He did not name them, nor elaborate on the envisaged peace plan.

Egypt would pursue the peace process with Israel, Mr Ghali said, as no alternative had yet been offered to replace the four-year-old Camp David agreement. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/490

ECOWAS MONETARY PROBLEMS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Dec 81 pp 2990-2991

[Text] ONE COMMON feature which ran through all the meetings of the ECOWAS sub-commissions and the Council of Ministers held in Freetown last month was the talk of member states not living up to their financial and other obligations. Chairman after chairman of the various sub-commissions complained that the progress of their operations was being stifled by the negligence of member states in paying their annual contributions.

During the meetings of the Fund, it was reported that out of the 16 member states of the community, only six had completely paid up their contributions to the Fund's capital and budget. Outstanding contributions to the Fund's capital from ten member states amounted to US \$11,844,317.77. It was also reported that most of the member states had not paid their quota to the Special Fund set up to finance the proposed telecommunication network, to which member states are to contribute a total of US \$8.5 in varying amounts. It had been agreed that to facilitate payments into the Special Fund, a special account will be opened in member states so that 40 per cent of their contributions could be paid in local currency and the remaining 60 per cent to the Fund at its headquarters in Lomé, Togo. This arrangement, according to the report of the Fund had been treated with negligence. The Telecommunication Committee at its meeting in Freetown, also in November decided that the last date of payment to this Special Fund would be March, 1982. Sierra Leone's Minister of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Dr. Sama Banya, who is current chairman of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, repeated at the Council meeting

that progress is being seriously hampered by non-payment of obligations.

"It is disheartening to note," the Minister said, "that contributions to the effective running of the Community are not being made as they should, thus depriving the organs of the Community funds for the effective implementation of our decisions.

"There is also the fact that member states do not fully implement protocols and decisions, neither do they ratify protocols signed by our heads of states with the speed that should reflect the importance we attach to the difficult problems of the sub-region, and the need to take concerted action to tackle them.

"That our community has attained international recognition is evidenced from the assistance received so far from outside organisations in our Priority Work Programme. This is a positive achievement which must be consolidated further to elicit help from our friends abroad. But if we can't show the outside world that ECOWAS means business, no such help will be forthcoming. Therefore I would like to ask one question of us: Do we propose going to Benin next year with the same huge arrears of contributions?

"Dear Colleagues, the problems posed by the non-fulfilment of these obligations is critical and we need to pause and take a look at its effect on our implementation process. It is no use taking decisions if we do not mean to implement them."

The Committee of finance experts which met in Freetown, November 19, considered the draft Work Programme of the Fund for 1982, the Fund's financial report and 1982 Draft Budget, the Secretariat's financial report, the salaries and other conditions of service of ECOWAS staff and the secretariat budget for 1983.

Presenting the Fund's Work Programme, the managing director of the Fund, Mr. Robert Tubman, highlighted two projects which will demand attention next year — the Telecommunications project, the financing of which would be finalised in 1982, and the five-year Rice Development Programme in West Africa, prepared by the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA). Mr. Tolbert recommended ECOWAS' full participation in the activities of WARDA.

The managing director further stressed the need to follow up contacts with financial institutions and credit organisations, as well as the mobilisation of the financial resources required for the Fund's activities. He said that in 1982, the Fund would request the governments of member states to draw a list of projects whose feasibility studies have been completed with a view to assisting them to negotiate financing with the donor agencies.

Mr. Tubman also spoke of the need for the appointment of a special officer with responsibility for the supervision and follow up of projects; the drawing up of a list of consultants of ECOWAS who can be easily called upon when necessary; the setting up of an information centre in collaboration with the secretariat; the publishing of regular country reports which will give some background information on the economic situation of member countries, so that donor agencies and other financial institutions would not have to rely solely on the often biased accounts given by the Western news media about ECOWAS countries.

The managing director said that efforts to collect outstanding contributions to the Fund capital and budget would be intensified.

The meeting also recommended that the ECOWAS Board of Directors empower the managing director of the Fund to continue discussions with the executive secretariat of WARDA with a view to defining the terms and conditions of the Fund's participation in the financing of the latter's five year development programme (1981 to 1985), and to submit proposals about the programme to the Board at its next session.

In his financial report, the deputy managing director of the Fund, Mr. S. Ibrahim, explained that there is the Fund capital and

the budget. Out of the Fund's authorised capital of \$500m., the called up capital amounted to \$50m., and the paid-in capital to date stands at \$38,155,682.23. Outstanding contributions to the capital from ten member states total US \$11,844,317.77.

Mr. Ibrahim gave a run-down of the placing of ECOWAS funds within and outside the community, highlighting the criteria which guided the Fund in its choice of banks as security, profitability and accessibility. The delegates recommended that more efforts be made by the management of the Fund to place resources with banks of member countries of the Community, so as to ensure a fairer balance between funds placed outside and those placed within the Community.

Budget pruned

The Director of Finance, Mr. S. Balde introduced the draft budget for the Fund for the 1982 financial year, estimated at Units of Account (UA) 4,120,896. This reflects an income excess of 701,039 UA over expenditure and an increase of 6 per cent compared with the current budget. After discussion on the draft budget, cuts were made on general expenses (for statutory meetings) to the tune of 14,000 UA, after which the new budget with an estimated excess income of 715,039 UA over expenditure was adopted and approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Finance Committee also considered the financial report of the secretariat in respect of increases for the ECOWAS staff which was endorsed by the Council of Ministers as follows: Directors (Grade D), a 10 per cent increase; professional staff (Group P), 15 per cent increase and General Service Staff (G), a 20 per cent increase.

It was agreed that staff members in category M should be paid salaries equal to those of local staff in the same category in accordance with its own decision. An increase of 10 per cent was however granted to staff in this category as an incentive. The following new rates for post adjustment were granted to ECOWAS staff with the exception of the M grade: staff in Lagos, 10 per cent and staff in Lomé, five per cent.

In a statement to the Finance Committee, Dr. S. S. Banya hoped that the adjustments to personal emoluments of staff would enhance the competitive position of ECOWAS on the labour market, and enable the community to recruit competent, dedicated and satisfied staff. The Draft secretariat budget, after some amendments to reflect some measure of austerity, amounted to 7,628,244 UA. This was approved by the Council of Ministers. The budget reflects an increase of 18.14 per cent over the budget for 1981 (6,456,965 UA). Contributions from member countries to finance this budget is estimated at 7,570,244 UA with the balance of 58,000 UA coming from the operations of the secretariat.

CSO: 4700/508

MANY GOVERNMENTS SEEK CONTROL OF PRESS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 pp 3054-55

[Article by David Ndifang: "Restraining the Word"]

[Text] MANY INDEPENDENT African countries, despite the fact that they have had their so-called independence for over 20 years, still cannot tolerate the idea of a free press and constructive criticism from either their own nationals or foreigners who write and report about their respective countries.

Some of these African leaders have often criticised newspapers, magazines, including periodicals that circulate almost entirely outside Africa, for not publishing in their respective African countries. They know, of course, the reasons for the publishers of such magazines who decide to publish magazine and periodicals on African affairs outside the continent.

Many African leaders and their governments are often intolerant to criticism, of whatever nature, geared towards their methods of governing their respective countries and they continue from time to time to create series of press laws and regulations which make it sometimes absolutely impossible to publish in their countries mere newspapers or magazines to inform, educate and entertain the people.

Most leaders often only want official government-run newspapers and magazines to exist in their countries, and they are often subject to the leaders' whims and control to sing songs of praises and never to criticise constructively and otherwise of their corrupt and dictatorial regimes.

It sometimes seems that scarcely a month passes without some magazine or newspaper that publishes, or specialises in,

African affairs from abroad and circulates in Africa, coming under the hammer of censorship and seizure in some African country. In some of the independent African countries a few magazines are not permitted to circulate at all because they have in some of their reports or features been critical of some government actions and policies. The Republic of Malawi is one example of an African country that seems virtually to have banned most of the magazines published abroad dealing with African affairs, the now toppled self-appointed Emperor Jean-Bedele Bokassa of the Central African Empire banned the weekly *Jeune Afrique* from his country for its hard line towards him and his government. Magazines such as *Africa*, *New African* and *West Africa* have often been seized by various African countries for publishing reports and features (and even letters to the editor), critical of some African politicians, governments and presidents.

Because of such censorship and seizures the publishers of such magazines have often lost large sums of monies, since their magazines have often been confiscated and destroyed without paying for them.

One would have thought that after 20 or more years of independence most African countries would by now have their own well-trained journalists and that their respective Ministries of Information would be able to reply effectively to criticism against their governments by their nationals living abroad rather than simply seizing magazines that cost a lot of money to

produce in today's world of inflation and recession.

Most African Embassies abroad have press sections attached to them whose role should be to read what is published about them and reply. Seizures and confiscations do not in the least help some of these African governments, instead they tend to reinforce the home public's belief that there is something to hide from the people. Most African governments condemn bribery and corruption but rarely allow the corrupt to be exposed by the press or journalists working with government and private news media. Some African countries style their working journalists merely as agents of development who should never criticise the ills and mismanagement by the elites, politicians and some presidents.

Because of the regular banning (and sometimes torturing of journalists), many professional African journalists have either abandoned the profession or left their own countries to work for foreign organisations abroad or are forced to change entirely into other professions. These may be among the reasons that magazines like *Jeune Afrique*, *Africa*, *New African* and *Africa Now*, to name but a few, prefer to publish out of Africa for the freedom of the press and censorship such publishers enjoy in the countries where they publish from, though their magazines are often subjected to censorship and many copies often seized and they continue to lose money as the cost of publishing continues to rise.

With more than two decades of independence African countries and their leaders should learn to tolerate constructive criticism from within and without: the adult solution is to respond responsibly to such criticism rather than confiscation and banning of foreign newspapers and magazines.

Before ministers and well-placed government officers give press conferences questions usually have to be sent in advance to the Ministry of Information for proper answers to be written out far in advance. There are often strict instructions for censoring all foreign newspapers, magazines and other periodicals before they are circulated to the reading public and those containing offending articles and even ordinary letters written to the editor are confiscated and destroyed.

Many Africans have come to rely on the foreign news media for information about events in their respective countries. When ever a particular magazine is being confiscated by the government people are often eager to read either secretly or ask relations abroad to send the relevant cuttings of the article for which the paper is being banned. Seizures and destruction are never solutions but dialogue with the media and journalists can help to balance the picture.

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TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSION GROUP MEETINGS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 21-28 Dec 81 pp 3043-45

[Article by Stephen Shotnes: "Technology and Information--How Can Africans Help Africa?"]

[Text] THE AFRICA Technology Discussion Group has been meeting for a year as a small loosely-organised discussion body with a nucleus of around 15 members. The conference was an attempt to broaden the scope of the Group to include the establishment of practical projects alongside the more academically orientated discussion meetings, and to promote greater awareness of its existence amongst the 8,000 Africans estimated to be studying science and technology in Britain.

The organisers felt that Africans in Britain could contribute in two main ways. Technical information can be obtained more easily in Britain than in Africa; thus working groups should try to take advantage of this by collecting relevant data and disseminating it to Africa. Secondly, Africans could capitalise on their time in Britain by meeting with each other and engaging in practically-orientated discussions about problems common to Africa.

The theme of "Information and Technology" was chosen in the belief that information is one of the most basic and important resources that enable a society to function and flourish. Technical information is especially crucial, since the policies pursued in the light of this information will determine Africa's future. Technology is the means by which a society transforms itself and its environment.

Paramount was the feeling that Africans have a duty to pool their individual skills for the benefit of the community at large.

Edmund Bisherurwa-Katiti, one of the organisers, a post-graduate student of telecommunications, put this viewpoint in a paper to the conference. "... Africa has invested in us and we should be prepared to return to Africa and make returns on this investment. It cannot help Africa having good swimmers unless those swimmers are prepared to swim in the dirty water that we have back home. It is our responsibility to clean that water. We should not be like the man who was sent from a hungry village to go and check whether there was food in another village and finding that there was food decided to stay in that village."

Unfortunately for the organisers — all working people or students, who had put a great deal of effort into preparations — the conference coincided with Britain's worst December weather for 31 years which had all but halted the country's transport system (a technological failure?). Nevertheless, while only about 80 rather than the expected 200 plus participants were able to attend, constructive progress was made.

The conference showed that it is possible for a small number of people, working through a 'non-official' body, with a limited budget, to mount a worthwhile event. Although no new earth-shattering ideas emerged from the discussions the participants came up with a number of suggestions for positive steps which can be taken from Britain to help Africa. Furthermore like-minded people living all over Britain were able to make contact with each other.

The first day's discussions were centred around the question of information. Following an introductory paper six workshops each examined a more specialised aspect of the whole. Detailed description of the discussions is better left until publication of the conference report. But a brief survey of some of the ideas generated in one of the workshops serves to illustrate the potential for a London-based group to become involved in projects of practical value.

The workshop examined ways in which British-based mass media aiming predominantly at an African audience could be used to transfer information to Africa.

The discussants felt that the major problem concerned the widely held 'public image' of scientific and technological matters. It is widely held that such issues are inherently boring and incomprehensible. Most of the interest in 'serious' magazines, for example, is focused around political and economic concerns, whilst technological features, though of equal importance to Africa's well being, are by and large given less attention. If a working group in Britain could concentrate on preparing accessible articles and briefings on such matters then magazines would be more prepared to run material and knowledge of issues would act as a catalyst on debate within Africa.

The example of the highly popular British publication *New Scientist*, itself initially launched amidst much pessimism, was quoted to illustrate the potential for work of this kind. It was felt that similar steps should be taken to supply ideas for programmes to the African services of European radio stations.

On another level the belief emerged that, so far as is practical, a pressure group should act to ensure that advertisements adhere to the same standards of information as those published in Britain. The example was given of cigarettes; while health warnings must by law be included in British advertisements, no such warnings are included in those carried by the London-based Africa media.

The second day's proceedings followed a similar format, this time focusing on questions of technology. For example, is intermediate technology the pathway to liberation or rather a strategy to prevent Africa achieving industrial capability to rival the 'developed world'?

Regarding projects of a practical nature, the idea was mooted of setting up an

annual competition for the best invention/innovation that would benefit Africa, produced by an African based in Britain. It was hoped that this would act as a stimulus for people to devote their energies to research of a manner relevant to Africa.

Other proposals put forward during the conference included setting up a Technical Information Bureau in London with African priorities, and looking into the feasibility of forming a Technical Consultancy Service from the ranks of post-graduates, to which African governments could have useful access.

One noticeable feature of the conference was the cynicism with which many of those present regarded their governments. The general feeling was that governments could do much more than at present to promote technological innovation for the benefit of the majority, but were constrained by needing to maintain the *status quo* to protect their own self-interests. Plans could be drawn up for projects and information passed to governments, but it was doubted whether the degree of political will necessary for implementation is present.

The political aspects of technological change provoked the liveliest debate of the whole conference, right at its conclusion. A significant number of those present voiced the opinion that the organisers had conducted the event as if technology was an abstract thing devoid of political and social implications.

This debate highlighted the main problem inherent in holding a conference of this type. It is extremely difficult to restrict discussion to the specifics of the contributions which can be made by Africans resident in Britain. Debate will almost inevitably spill over to the extent that the topic on the agenda becomes the 'African condition' *per se*.

Attempts to impose restrictions on the breadth of discussion no doubt fuelled discontent with the admittedly apolitical framework within which the agenda had been drawn up. As it was debate straddled a vast range of issues and further additions in the two-day time span would have greatly reduced the effectiveness with which ground could be covered in depth. The political dimensions of the debate must be considered, perhaps the Group will tackle this problem by arranging a series of meetings of limited brief, rather than going in the opposite direction.

It was unfortunate that though invitations were sent to all of the African High Commissions only Uganda sent along a representative (Uganda also made a donation towards costs). An initiative undertaken on a voluntary basis by Africans which could, with a measure of advice and financial assistance, produce a positive input into African 'development' deserves better governmental support. The vast majority of those who attended appeared to feel that they had benefited from the conference.

Africa Technology Discussion Group can be contacted c/o Africa Educational Trust, 38 King Street, London WC2.

CSO: 4700/508

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ISLAM'S TOLERANCE--Dakar, 22 December--Formation of an economic and social organisation to help the poor and the establishment of a literary prize are the main proposals being considered here by the second conference of the African Council for Islamic Co-ordination. Senegal's President Abdou Diouf opened the 3-day parley on Monday. He said Islam preached tolerance and openness, and paid special interest to human rights. Mr Diouf cited as proof the participation of Saudi Arabian jurists at human rights colloquiers held with Western jurists in Riyadh and at Geneva, Strasbourg and the Vatican. "Properly understood, Islam is a religion of progress in all spheres," the President said, enumerating the value it attached to equality, love of neighbour and work for human well-being. The African Council is a branch of the World Islamic League, whose Secretary-General Mohamed Ali Harakan is among delegates attending the conference from Islamic associations in Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and South Africa. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Dec 81 p 6]

ISLAMIC OPPOSITION--London, 20 December--Islamic opposition movements from Arab and West African countries had a secret meeting here last weekend, THE OBSERVER reported today. It said the 3-day gathering, apparently the first of its kind, was thought to be aimed at setting up some form of "Islamic International," on the lines of the Socialist International. It would group fundamentalist Islamic groups active in Africa and Asia as well as the Arab world, the paper said. Prominent at the preparatory session here were representatives of the hard-line Islamic opposition from Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Sudan and Iraq, it noted. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Dec 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/490

ENERGY MINISTER REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF OIL SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Dec 81 p 4

[Conclusion of speech by Pedro Van-Dunem, minister of energy, on People's Television of Angola; date not specified]

[Text] Continuing our presentation of the party's guidelines for economic and social development in this 5-year period, today we present for our readers the final portion of the speech recently delivered by Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy), minister of energy and petroleum, in the studios of People's Television of Angola.

As can be noted in the "Basic Guidelines for Economic-Social Development (1981-1985)," chapter 3, No 3 (Petroleum), the petroleum sector is considered a strategic area for the country's economic-social development and one that must receive special attention and support, with a strengthening of government activity in that sector.

We will enumerate the measures recommended by the congress [the paragraphs preceded by a number or letter] and provide an objective report on the extent to which each has been carried out.

1. a) SONANGOL [National Fuel Company of Angola] is to begin its activities as an operating company and increase its participation in the management of operations in all areas during this period.

There is now a proposal--still to be negotiated--for operating in partnership with BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International, Inc] and PETROFINA [Belgian Company to Finance Petroleum] in block 4. This is to go into effect by the middle of 1982.

Talks with the foreign partners are now at an advanced stage, and agreement has already been obtained from some of them.

That change will be reflected later in contract form.

b) As far as refining activity is concerned, SONANGOL is to acquire a majority interest in the Luanda refinery.

Talks with PETROFINA for that purpose have already started, and the firm's comments and reactions to the Angolan proposal have also been obtained.

MINPLANO [Ministry of Planning] and MINFIN [Ministry of Finance] have already been informed of this, and we feel that consent from higher authority and the agreement of PETROFINA through negotiation for continuing along these lines at the start of 1982 will be obtained.

We recall that the existing proposal calls for giving SONANGOL 60 percent of that refining firm's capital stock.

c) To insure supplies for the domestic market, SONANGOL is to own all storage and distribution facilities for supplying the various economic sectors and the population. It will also organize a road transportation system for fuel products, including illuminating oil, in such a way as to cover every area in the country. It will do this by rationalizing the channels and technical means currently employed.

SONANGOL currently controls 100 percent of the marketing of LPG and 85 percent of the marketing of other fuels.

Talks between SONANGOL and Mobil Oil are at a very advanced stage for the sale by Mobil of its property and the transfer of its shares to SONANGOL. Along with a report from MINPET [Ministry of Petroleum], that proposal will be sent to the appropriate higher organizations by mid-November 1981 for further instructions and future implementation.

The Major Fuel Storage Project has already initiated its plan for normalizing supplies to the country's central zone. This will go into effect during the third quarter of 1982 by increasing the capacity at Lobito.

The normalization of supplies for Cabinda Province will get underway during 1982.

With those projects, the increase in national storage will amount to a minimum of approximately 30,000 cubic meters, or 220,000 barrels, by the end of 1983.

Storage at the Luanda refinery for the normalization of fuel oil exports will be 50,000 cubic meters, or 350,000 barrels.

At present, SONANGOL has a fleet of trucks and tank cars that will enable it to improve national supplies, and the delivery of trucks for domestic distribution of illuminating oil is planned for the near future.

d) In external marketing, the Ministries of Petroleum and Foreign Trade are to cooperate closely, and SONANGOL is to put forth efforts to export crude oil and petroleum products under direct contracts with the consumers, thus eliminating middlemen. For that purpose, it will be necessary to give priority to the establishment of a strong marketing sector.

There is, in fact, close contact between the above-mentioned ministries through a continuous exchange of information.

As far as the other guidelines are concerned, the first step will be taken this year with the signing of contracts between SONANGOL and Chevron for the daily delivery of 10,000 barrels.

There is a possibility that SONANGOL will sell approximately 13,000 barrels directly to PETROLIBER, thus avoiding middlemen.

Another direct contract between state-owned enterprises is the one signed with PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] for 9,000 barrels daily.

If the possibility of direct sales to PETROLIBER by SONANGOL works out, SONANGOL will no longer have any middlemen except in its sales to TOTAL-CAP, which will be supplied with 9,000 barrels daily beginning in 1982.

At any rate, by the end of 1982, even in the worst of cases, there will be only two customers not involved in the marketing of crude oil under direct contracts.

e) The Ministries of Planning, Finance, and Petroleum are to develop constant studies and reports aimed at improving the contracts, improving the coordination of efforts in the negotiation of contracts, and seeing to the efficient execution of the same.

Directives from higher up already exist concerning the proposal drawn up for renegotiating the contractual terms for the P/S/T partnership, which will go into effect during 1982. In conjunction with MINFIN, MINPET has already put new tax reference prices into effect for the same area, and these have brought greater revenues into the Angolan Treasury.

An analysis of the proposals for the various blocks is currently underway jointly and with full participation by MINPLANO and MINFIN.

The "limit price" introduced into the new contracts is in response to the concern that has been expressed.

f) A special statute for SONANGOL is to be approved by the end of the first quarter of 1981. It will provide SONANGOL with the necessary capability for efficiently performing the tasks assigned to it and also be adapted to that enterprise's role as a strategic enterprise for the development of the national economy.

A proposal for that purpose has been completed and is being reviewed. Its execution has been delayed for reasons of an administrative nature and because of the need for further study in view of new facts. It will not be possible to put it into effect until 1982.

2. The Ministry of Petroleum is to encourage prospecting and exploration activity with the object of increasing our knowledge of the country's petroleum potential. By the end of 1982, it is to propose a policy for exploring the country's reserves so as to permit a rational utilization of petroleum resources.

With the awarding of block 9 and the opening of competition for blocks 1, 7, and 8, this guideline has been fully complied with through the demanding work program for exploration and prospecting. New investments for the recovery of production are underway in the Kwanza, Congo, and Cabinda areas. These include work by Workover, the discovery of a new deposit, and the Gas Injection Project, which will increase production by half to a total of more than 7,000 barrels.

In the SONANGOL-CABGOC concession area, discovery of the Takula field and the start of work to develop the Kampala and Kungulo fields will make it possible to increase production from about 95,000 barrels in 1981 to 250,000 barrels in 1985--an increase of more than 150 percent.

In block 3, we expect confirmation shortly of the discovery of a deposit considered major in the terminology of petroleum technology.

Talks with MINPLANO are at an advanced stage for having that ministry prescribe a production level consistent with the financial needs of the People's Republic of Angola.

Studies concerning the exploitation of gas and its processing into petrochemical products for dynamizing the state farm sector and exports will be ready and duly evaluated by the end of the first half of 1982. Their implementation will depend, however, on the financial reserves available to the country.

That decision is being coordinated by the Ministry of Planning.

3. MINPET will work out the overall policy for cadre training for this sector. Its proposal, which will be submitted to the Ministry of Education for the latter's approval by the end of 1981, will involve the support that the foreign firms must provide for such training under the terms of their contracts.

Already completed and sent to the Ministry of Education is a report on the need to integrate the Middle Petroleum Institute and the Central Petroleum School so that they can share the latter school's administrative structure and its infrastructure.

Now completed is an executive decree concerning participation by foreign companies in the accelerated training of Angolan cadres and technical managers and in the corresponding financial support. That legal document will be submitted for approval from above.

The exploration contracts signed with foreign firms contain legal provisions permitting and encouraging such action.

4. Professional occupations creating the necessary incentives for the regular advancement of national workers and taking the industry's specific conditions into account are to be established in 1981 in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

The legal document referred to earlier also provides the necessary incentives for protecting the advancement and interests of national cadres and bringing their salaries relatively into line with those of foreign workers.

The job descriptions and respective professional categories are in an advanced stage of study and preparation, and a proposal covering professional categories for the petroleum industry is already at the Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

5. By the end of 1981, the Ministry of Petroleum will work out and submit to the appropriate price setting organization an equalization plan making it possible to

standardize fuel prices throughout the country. By 30 June 1981, it will do the same in connection with a system for setting export prices for crude oil and refined products.

Since its founding, the Ministry of Petroleum has been responsible for the price-setting system for exports of crude oil and refined products.

The price of Cabinda crude oil is established by MINPET through the publication of official sales prices. Soyo is sold at spot prices as proposed by SONANGOL and approved by MINPET. The same procedure is being adopted for PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company], Texaco, and TEXPRO.

Refined products are sold at contract prices after approval of the contract by the respective entities.

MINPET notifies the companies of bunker fuel prices each month.

The system of equalizing and setting prices for the domestic market, given its capacity, has already been started. But it is not expected to be complete before 1982.

6. MINPET is to study the current system of supplying crude oil to the refinery and make proposals for changing it in 1981 in the way that seems most advisable.

That task is in the study phase. Given the structure of the existing refinery and the characteristics of its products, Soyo crude oil seems to be the most appropriate for the refinery's use.

For that reason, and because the study on refinery expansion and the corresponding construction has not yet been completed, the companies have not yet started supplying the refinery with crude oil. Discussion is underway, however, concerning the idea of compelling all the producing companies to supply the refinery with crude oil in accordance with national interests and the arrangement decided on by higher authority.

7. MINPET is to take the necessary steps to increase production capacity at the Luanda refinery and diversify the range of refined products, giving preference to light products over heavy products. This project is to be completed in 1981, with implementation to take place in 1982.

The study has now been prepared and submitted to higher authority for a decision in October or November 1981 as to the various alternatives proposed.

The start of implementation depends on available foreign exchange. We think it will be possible to obtain the necessary funds through foreign loans.

8. MINPET is to cooperate with the Ministries of Planning and Energy in defining the country's energy policy. Measures for reducing the consumption of petroleum products are the objective.

That process has already started, and all major problems in the area of petroleum are being discussed with full participation by MINPLANO and the Ministry of Finance.

In the field of energy policy, MINPLANO is considering the establishment of an Energy Office to deal with energy problems on an overall basis.

Reducing the consumption of petroleum products will begin to have its effect after the new prices for petroleum go into effect and as a result of an awareness campaign and the measures to be adopted by each sector.

9. MINPET is to prepare legislation and regulations for the industry in such a way as to safeguard national interests. Specifically, by the end of 1982, it is to carry out the necessary studies and prepare legislation with a view to protecting the environment.

Those guidelines have already begun to be carried out, and some legal provisions covering various petroleum matters are in their final phase of preparation.

It is expected that legislation concerning environmental protection and conservation will be ready before the end of 1982, since it is already in an advanced stage of study.

10. During the first quarter of 1981, the Ministries of Petroleum and Industry are to consider the best solutions for insuring the supply of drums, gas cylinders, and other metal packaging for the petroleum industry.

Several projects covering the above-mentioned products have been worked out and submitted to the Ministry of Industry.

Since the Ministry of Industry is to work with other sectors involved in that activity, it is expected that a decision will be reached during 1982 concerning the types and quantities to be produced so that implementation can begin immediately.

The petroleum sector has already taken the necessary steps for complying with those guidelines.

11. By the end of the first half of 1981, the Ministry of Petroleum is to prepare its investment plan for construction projects and submit it for discussion by the Ministries of Planning and Construction.

Given the financial difficulties experienced in 1981, it has been necessary to postpone a number of projects until 1982.

This means that the investment plan could not be submitted by 30 June 1981. The methodology adopted for the 1982 plan sets its deadline at 31 July 1982.

We expect, however, to present the investment plan for construction projects by 31 October--that is, soon enough that its subsequent execution will not be affected. The preparation of that plan for the petroleum industry is complex because of the high financial sums involved and the special care that is necessary as a result.

11798

CSO: 4742/130

DECISION TO FORGE AHEAD DESPITE POOR HARVEST ASSERTED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] The way in which the agricultural year develops is always a matter of great concern and anxious expectation for every citizen of Cape Verde, wherever he may be, above all when output is severely reduced or nonexistent. In spite of constant frustration due to the vicissitudes of the weather, the determination and hopes of the people of Cape Verde and their government have not waned. This year, as during other years, the agricultural season was organized early and the means necessary for doing the agricultural work and fighting against the principal tests affecting our crops were made available to the farmers. The farmers themselves have already planted the entire area traditionally used for growing corn and beans.

But insufficient rainfall, irregularly distributed in terms of time and space, dashed all hopes. Little rainfall in August, with rather long intervals, some rainfall in September, strong and dry winds, plus unusual heat in October--that is the way one can describe the rainfall situation throughout national territory during the 1981-1982 agricultural year.

Crops which had germinated early throughout the entire planted area began to feel the lack of water rather early and began to dry out, with the exception of some parts of Maio, Fogo, and S. Nicolau; this required reseedling in September, without positive results. The situation became worse as a result of heavy insect infestation in July.

There was some pasturage production only in some of the higher regions.

Out of the 1.5 million trees to be planted, we only managed to plant 1 million and a large portion of those was lost especially in the arid zones.

While the situation described for the drought areas is very serious, it is no less so in the irrigation areas. The poor rainfall did not make it possible to replenish the water table and the consequences of this can already be seen in springs and wells whose flow rate is beginning to decline. The horticultural production drive will be far below the 1980-1981 figures if we do not get rain in December.

We can therefore say that we are going through another dry year which, during the post-independence period, can be likened only to the year 1977. Corn production came to around 3,000 tons and bean production should not exceed a figure 500 tons; an agricultural production survey is now under way.

Although the situation described is a matter of concern, it is not alarming and, as we said before, it has not diminished our determination to continue the fight against the spread of the desert, starting with the construction of mechanical soil and water conservation devices, reforestation, the search for and exploration of underground water, the expansion of irrigated areas, all of which is to be accompanied by efforts in the field of applied research. This will not shake our firm determination to continue the process of the agrarian reform.

While our objective is, in medium-range and long-range terms, to create the conditions that will enable us to free ourselves of the vicissitudes of the weather and to build a foundation of prosperity for the people of Cape Verde, it is no less true that we are always concerned with the urgent solution of the problems besetting our people in their daily work and life. In this connection, measures have already been taken to guarantee an employment level equal to or higher than the present one primarily for peasants hit by the drought. The satisfaction of basic food needs will be assured. The work connected with drilling and opening wells, as well as the construction of water pipelines, public fountains, and watering places will be continued or stepped up. Our cattle population will be preserved in spite of the insufficiency of pasture land and ranchers must not be hasty in selling their animals cheap.

In this fight against the adversity which nature implacably visits upon us, we are not alone, the solidarity of the international community, which never failed us, will continue; that community has already been alerted through the CILSS [Inter-state Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel], at the 21st FAO Conference, which was held this month and in which we participated actively, and on all occasions where we had an opportunity to alert the world.

We must however realize that 1982 will still be a year during which we will have to face serious difficulties and take harsh sacrifices upon us.

All of us must work together and the situation requires all of us to redouble our dedication and to participate responsibly so that the process of national reconstruction may continue at its proper pace with a view to achieving the greatest happiness and wellbeing for our people.

5058

CSO: 4742/121

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SENEGAL-- Senegal and Cape Verde are going to draft a cooperation agreement in the information and press fields, according to a joint announcement signed in Dakar following the official visit by Comrade Corsino Fortes, assistant secretary of state to the prime minister and chief of information. The announcement emphasized that Comrade Corsino Fortes and Mr Djibo Ka, Senegalese Minister of Information and Telecommunications, during their meetings reviewed the need for launching strong and fruitful cooperation and repeated their readiness to promote exchanges in all fields within their competence. On the other hand they renewed their membership in PAFNA whose headquarters in Dakar. [Excerpt] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 p 5] 5058

CSO; 4742/121

TPLF CLAIMS BATTLE VICTORIES

'Heavy Losses Inflicted'

EA311710 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT
31 Dec 81

[Text] On 22-23 December, units of the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] forces attacked enemy troops who had moved out of Inticho and (Adi Segeney), near (Shire). The enemy suffered heavy losses in personnel and material and was compelled to retreat. Also, the fighters of the TPLF captured 27 government agents from the environs of Adigrat and (Nigdet).

Meanwhile, on 21 and 25 December, 128 fully armed government agents gave themselves up to the TPLF at (Tselemt).

In this month only, a total of 771 fully armed government agents have given themselves up to the TPLF.

Ethiopian Defections

EA241326 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430
GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Reports from the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] confirm that on 18 December 223 armed government agents from Tselemt surrendered to the TPLF. The government agents, who voluntarily defected, were among those who had been deceived and armed by the Dergue to fight the TPLF.

The 300 government agents from Tselemt who had earlier surrendered to the TPLF after defecting from the fascist Dergue, received briefings and political education from the TPLF on 13 and 15 December and confirmed that they are willing to fight the fascist Dergue.

Meanwhile, an enemy force which was moving to (Daero Teklit) was repulsed by heroic TPLF fighters on [figure indistinct] December. Ten enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded in this victorious clash. As is their practice, the fascist Dergue soldiers retaliated by burning down two houses and haystacks belonging to peasants.

CSO: 4503/16

EPLF CLAIMS VICTORIES

Enemy Force Ambushed

EA231148 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] An enemy force which launched a three-pronged attack from Asmara, Dekemhare and Shiketi on 21 December was ambushed and severely beaten at Damba Saharti by units of the heroic people's militia of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front. In this victorious surprise attack, our able comrades taught an unforgettable lesson to the troops of the colonial force and compelled them to retreat in disarray.

In this battle, over 100 enemy soldiers were killed, another 150 wounded and 6 were captured. A lot of weapons were also captured.

The enemy had to deploy aircraft to assist their dispirited soldiers and helicopters to transport their dead and wounded.

The force which was beaten by our comrades belongs to the 22nd army division, which the Dergue has deployed in Eritrea for its planned sixth offensive in our country.

As is their usual practice the retreating enemy soldiers bayoneted and shot 26 innocent civilians and arrested another 10 in retaliation. The 10 civilians are at present being tortured by the enemy.

On the same day, an enemy unit on a reconnaissance patrol at Algen, in north-eastern Sahl, was attacked by people's militia members. One enemy soldier was killed and another wounded.

Thirty Enemy Casualties

EA311512 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Fighters of the people's militia of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] stationed at Semenawi Bahri have ambushed the enemy force which moved out of Wokizager. In this victorious ambush of the enemy force, which

moved out of Wokizager under cover of aircraft and artillery fire on 29 December, over 30 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded.

Meanwhile, an enemy military truck was destroyed in a landmine explosion near Ala. All 10 soldiers on board the truck were killed. Also at Wokizager, four other soldiers were killed in a landmine explosion.

CSO: 4503/16

RESULTS OF JOINT GDR-GUINEAN COMMISSION MEETING REPORTED

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2893, 22-28 Nov 81 p 37

[Article: "Guinea--GDR: Proceedings of the Joint Commission"]

[Excerpt] The delegation from the German Democratic Republic, which arrived in our country on Sunday, 15 November 1981, in connection with the proceedings of the first session of the Joint Guinean-German Commission, was received in audience at 1430 on Wednesday, 18 November 1981, by the chief of state, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, at the Palace of the Presidency of the Republic. The GDR delegation was led by Wolfgang Brecner, accompanied by the GDR ambassador to our country.

In attendance around the Supreme Authority of the Revolution were our minister of foreign affairs, Dr Alhadj Abdoulaye Toure, member of the National Political Bureau; Dr Mamouna Toure, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Mme Comrade Koumba Diakite, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the JRDA [Youth of the African Democratic Revolution]; and Aboubacar Kaba, our ambassador to the GDR.

Getting back to the proceedings themselves, we remind our readers that they began on Monday, 16 November 1981, in the 14 September Room and ended Wednesday afternoon with the signing of the Protocol of Agreement under the chairmanship of Comrade Dr Mamouna Toure, minister of foreign trade, surrounded by the Guinean ambassador to the GDR and several executives from the departments of Internal Trade, Urbanism and Housing, FAPA [Agro-Pastoral District Farms] and Agricultural Cooperatives, Banks, Mails and Telecommunications, and International Cooperation.

For 3 full days the Joint Commission discussed, with complete frankness and in a spirit of sincere collaboration, all the items entered on the agenda, namely:

1. Study the possibilities of reducing the clearing balance in favor of the GDR;
2. Analyze the level attained in trade relations between the GDR and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and study the possibilities for increasing commercial exchanges;
3. The possibility of the German Democratic Republic's participation in the completion of the work on the OAU Building;

4. The possibility of the German Democratic Republic's participation in the development of the FAPA and the agricultural cooperatives;
5. Cooperation in the area of higher education, technical and scientific;
6. Cooperation in the area of public health;
7. Determination of the status of the Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

After the signing of the Protocol of Agreement and various documents adopted in the course of the working sessions, Dr Mamouna Toure, minister of foreign trade, emphasized that the work of the commission is considerable and that the translation into reality of the decisions taken for the benefit of the peoples of Guinea and the German Democratic Republic is all that remains to be done.

The head of the German delegation, for his part, thanked the Guinean party for its hospitality and the excellent working conditions created for the smooth progress of the talks.

9719

CSO: 4719/294

IMPORTANCE OF MEETING ON MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS NOTED

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2892, 15-21 Nov 81 p 7

[Article: "Special Session of the CRR in the Regions--Drying Up All the Sources for Misappropriation"]

[Excerpts] On 16 November 1981 a special session of the Regional Revolutionary Council [CRR] will begin its proceedings in each of the 32 federations in the interior of the country.

This session, the holding of which was decided on by the Higher Council on Standards and Accountability, will examine the statement of affairs of the Regional Trade Enterprises.

Thus, in each of our regions, it will be a matter of appraising, in the presence and with the active participation of the elected officials of the communities, the administrative actions of the agents of these former units of regional trade. Here the method of operation is the well-known one recommended and used by the party in evaluating the actions of those who have enjoyed the confidence of the people in administering, in its behalf, a part of its patrimony. As a matter of fact, this audit is to be conducted in the double light of morality and regularity, or of legitimacy and legality.

The operation which begins 16 November is definitely a part of the general and widespread struggle which our people have launched against theft and thieves, with a view to drying up all the sources of misappropriation, prevarication, fraud and embezzlement and punishing to the extent of their abuse of authority all those who are mixed up in them.

Furthermore, the work outline for this special session of the CRR, which was drawn up by the Higher Council on Standards and Accountability, is plain, clear-cut and precise.

Therefore, it is up to the delegates to follow it and organize the debates so that the truth may be exposed and the communities may pin down the importance of the regional facts as conveyed through the numerical symbols which can only be the exact reflection of the truth.

So, whether it is a matter of various debtors or damages--shady items which administrators of low moral standards often use to their advantage--or any other heading in the balance sheets, the audit must be rigorous and firm.

This brief recap pinpoints the full importance of this special session of the CRR, a session which is already a sure success from the point of view of the militants' inflexible determination to crush all human and material obstacles to strengthen the moral and cultural bases of the glorious Guinean revolution.

9719

CSO: 4719/294

BRIEFS

HYDROMETEOROLOGY COOPERATION WITH USSR--Guinea-Bissau and the Soviet Union, through their specialized agencies, prepared an agreement for cooperation in the field of hydrometeorology. The first steps toward the materialization of this cooperative effort were taken during a working visit to the USSR by a Guinean delegation from the National Meteorological Service, headed by its director, Comrade Antonio Pereira. During the talks in Moscow with the Soviet delegation, headed by Professor Izrael, chairman of the State Committee on Hydrometeorology and the natural environment of the USSR, various sectors, in which Soviet support would be given, were defined. According to the agenda, the following subjects were analyzed in particular: the project involving study scholarships presented to the WHO; aid for the improvement of the national meteorological telecommunications network; free supply of a vehicle with a capacity for between 10 and 12 persons to carry weather personnel at the airport of Bissalance; free supply of a "cross-country" vehicle for the purpose of inspecting posts and stations in the country's interior; if necessary, assignment of one or more Soviet technicians to collaborate in the establishment of hydrometeorological stations. The USSR Hydrometeorology Committee will in the near future send some technicians to analyze the needs of Guinea-Bissau both in terms of quantity and quality of equipment. On the other hand, since it is not included within the purview of the Hydrometeorology Committee, the vehicles mentioned can be supplied only through CEMA after the signing of the previously mentioned cooperation agreement. This new field of cooperation with the USSR points up the need for expanding the SMN [National Meteorological Service], to adapt it and to provide it with manpower and material resources in keeping with the needs of the times so that it may be able to play the role incumbent upon it as an essential supporting agency for the country's harmonious social-economic development. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 3] 5058

PORTUGUESE COOPERATION IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS--ANG (GUINEA-BISSAU NEW AGENCY) is planning to reorganize itself so as to be able to function 100 percent. This conclusion is quite obvious after a 5-day visit--between 20 and 25 November--to the country by Antonio Santos Gomes, who came to Bissau for the purpose of preparing the project for this mass communications agency of Guinea-Bissau. This is based on an agreement recently signed in the capital between the ANOP director and the ANG chief. During his stay in Bissau ONOP technical director Santos Gomes met with the ANG chief with whom he discussed questions dealing with the agency's connections both at home and abroad, via radio and wire. In addition to being received by Comrade Sotero Sousa, the country's telecommunications director, Antonio Santos Gomes visited the Bissau telegraph exchange center, going through the

transmission and receiving centers located respectively in Bandim and Bra. In the light of the survey conducted both in terms of the agency's needs and regarding the telegraph exchanges, it was agreed that the project to be carried out would include the creation of a domestic network capable of guaranteeing permanent and fast contact with ANG correspondents in the interior, although headquarters is to be located in Bissau; in this connection, use is to be made of the advantages offered by telecommunications to that agency, along with the creation of other facilities capable of supplementing it. It was decided that a local network be created for this project in the agency itself for the purpose of linking ANG to its clients, RDN, NO PINTCHA, the office of the president, ministries, enterprises, embassies, etc. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portugues 28 Nov 81 p 5] 5058

CSO: 4742/121

EDITORIAL NOTES PROBLEMS BETWEEN HAVES, HAVE NOTS

AB311100 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 31 Dec 81-1 Jan 82 pp 1, 32

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont]

[Text] It has often been said that man is a wolf to man--a cruel, blood-thirsty wolf without any scruples or feelings. Hasn't this been proved throughout the world by numerous tragedies that were both frightful and horrible?

There is no need at all for us to cite many examples. The decade just ended is full of them: It is replete with the cries and tears of shackled populations abandoned to the cupidity and lust for power of some masters who are more pre-occupied with the enjoyment of their authority, imposed through brutal and bloody violence if necessary, than by the desire to ensure the well-being and freedom of their peoples. It is full of the sufferings of millions of hungry people who are being slowly--and therefore more cruelly because noiselessly--exterminated by the selfishness of their well-to-do and satiated fellow men.

People are only occasionally aroused to indignation following brief expressions of generosity--short-lived reactions due to the powerful means of communication. But who still remembers the "boat people," the Asians fleeing, in horrible and precarious conditions, from the heavy bureaucratic machinery of their new regimes that mercilessly crush the smallest stray impulses? Who is still moved by the fate of our Lebanese brothers and sisters who cannot live a normal life because they are crushed by numerous greeds; by the fate of the Irish hunger strikers who are poor victims of intransigence; by the fate of the "dissidents" in the East who are searching for freedom or by that of the numerous unknown prisoners of the Gulag? Finally, who is worried about the liberation struggle of the Afghan people who are being crushed by the Soviet steam roller (90,000 soldiers and hundreds of advisers)? Who is worried about this struggle, except because of internal policy and not with a view to helping the Afghans? The list of human indifference to the fate of other less favored human beings would be too long.

Didn't the 1980's begin with bloodshed for the Polish, Angolans and Chadians among others? Didn't it begin with crying and horrible hunger for 440 million men, women and children? In this era of universal progress, didn't it begin in an atmosphere of inadmissible ignorance for 800 million human beings?

What about the Ottawa, Cancun and Paris conferences which were expected to usher in a new era for the relations between rich and poor countries? Yes, they were expected to be happy harbingers of a new beginning because the idea of interdependence has made progress, the political will henceforth characterizes the dialogue for a new, more just and balanced world economic order, and the industrialized countries have agreed to contribute 0.15 percent of their gross domestic product to assist the 30 "less developed countries."

In the Ivory Coast, 1981 was marked by a real awareness of our responsibility in the "rescuing" of the Ivorian ship, if we may so express ourselves. The decisions of the National Council were bold and have the total support of the people. Let us not distort them through an imperfect implementation if we sincerely wish 1982 to be for us a year of solidarity in union and peace under the leadership of President Houphouet-Boigny. A happy and prosperous 1982 to all!

CSO: 4719/371

BRIEFS

OIL DEVELOPMENTS--Economic growth in Ivory Coast is expected to pick up from mid-1982 and reach about 6 per cent by 1983. This news follows analysis of a recent Cabinet meeting in Abidjan chaired by President Houphouet Boigny. The Minister for Economy and Finance, M. Abdoulaye Kone, said that a cut in government spending accompanied by loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank would put the economy back on the relatively high (7 per cent per annum) economic growth course experienced since independence in 1960. Ivory Coast, the world's largest cocoa producer, has been hit by falling prices for cocoa and coffee and by increasing debt repayment obligations which this year will amount to 29 per cent of export revenue. Apart from the "structural adjustment" programme of the World Bank which involves cutting government expenditure and improving the accountability of public enterprises (WEST AFRICA, December 7), oil will be a major engine for growth. The country became a minor producer in 1980 and is expected to boost production over the next few years with the exploitation of a second offshore field. Petroleum Economist reports that Exxon-Shell have ordered a secondary recovery system from Fluor for their Belier field, for 1983 completion. Belier production has fallen well below the 10,000 b/d envisaged for end-year. Phillips is seeking a Eurodollar loan and the government is seeking World Bank finance to implement the planned "early production system" for the large Espoir field. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3359, 14 Dec 81 pp 3002-03]

PRICE OF RICE INCREASE--In response to the purchasing conditions of rice on the world market, the Ministry of Commerce announces that as of today, 4 January 1982, the selling price of rice has been increased to 130 CFA francs a kilogram throughout the country. The Price Stabilization Fund will supply rice to wholesale dealers at 118 CFA francs a kilogram and to retailers at 124 CFA francs a kilogram. [Text] [A3040841 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 4 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/371

MADAGASCAR

BRIEF

FRENCH AID--Antananarivo, 22 December--Malagasy Finance and Planning Minister Rakotovo Razakaboana and French Ambassador to Madagascar Paul Blanc yesterday signed financial aid agreements worth 23 million French francs (about four million dollars). Of this, six million francs (just over a million dollars) is the second instalment of a grant for a communications network in the southern part of the country. A further two million francs will be split equally between a study of a project for growing barley for brewing, and emergency aid for a campaign against insect pests in the provinces of Fianarantsoa and Tulear. The remaining 15 million francs is in the form of a 15-year loan, also to finance the communications network. Mr Razakaboana, in an allusion to his country's serious economic crisis, said the French aid came at "a time when we particularly need it." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Dec 81 p 30]

CSO: 4700/490

VISIT OF FRG REPORTERS NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Dubois Tourawa]

[Excerpts] A team of German reporters has been in our country since Friday, 21 September, as the guests of the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Niger.

The purpose of the visit is to survey all projects financed by Germany and to discover the new Niger from the standpoint of socioeconomic projects undertaken since the coming of the National Armed Forces to power.

In the Department of Niamey, the first stage of the visit, they went to Tillabery, to the Tiaguirere forage project, the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office] garage and the plant protection project.

During an open meeting, our guests said that had been very impressed by progress already made. However, it should be pointed out that this team has never set foot on Nigerien soil. Nevertheless, it has information spread by certain organs of the press or gathered from documents. This has enabled them to see that our country is essentially agricultural and livestock-oriented, despite the whims of nature.

Our country has suffered greatly from natural disasters and political policies. In the face of all these factors, Niger has been able to overcome all its difficulties through a general mobilization, which has gained it credibility in the concert of nations. It is that progress which our German colleagues came to observe.

Furthermore, the visit is for the purpose of work rather than being merely routine. In discovering the different aspects of our socioeconomic picture, the reporters will see that in Niger, all aid is used for good purposes, especially under the current circumstances.

These projects already visited are a good example of bilateral cooperation, cooperation that takes place with an effectiveness recognized by the farmers involved. The newsmen also had the feeling that the Nigeriens have resolutely determined to exploit all potential because they know they must rely on their own forces. They have set about improving their living conditions with resoluteness.

Niger, as the FRG ambassador to our country emphasized, is a Third World country that is making major efforts, despite its problems of isolation and its geographical situation. It is a concrete example of what a country can do if it is aware of its difficulties.

During the discussions, the means that Germany will make available to us were also examined: 60 million German marks within the framework of financial cooperation for the 1981-1982 year and 40 million marks for the same period for technical cooperation.

The team of newsmen will visit the departments of Zinder and Agadez and the Galmi Dam.

Projects in these areas include the Zinder water supply project, protection of banks along the streams, and so on. In short, the visit will strengthen bilateral cooperation through its contribution to the mutual understanding of peoples.

11,464

CSO: 4719/344

PRC TO CONSTRUCT STADIUM IN NIAMEY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 17 Nov 81 p 2

[Article: "China Will Build a Multipurpose Sports Stadium in Niamey"]

[Excerpt] Chinese and Nigerien experts were brought together again in a working session yesterday morning in the meeting room of the development company's headquarters under the chairmanship of the minister for youth, sports and culture, Mamane Oumarou, with the secretary general of the development company, Salaou Barmou, and the sports director, Aboubakar Agalheir, in attendance.

This meeting was pursuant to the construction of the multipurpose sports stadium in Niamey. Speaking on this occasion, the minister for youth, sports and culture stated: "The completion of this important sports infrastructure, which will be the result of the dynamic and trusting cooperation existing between our two countries, is reaching fulfillment because," said Mamane Oumarou, "in Niger at this moment we are on the verge of actually setting up the institutions of the development company, an authentically Nigerien channel for growth where the place and role of youth are decisive."

"Niger is a country of youth in which 56 percent of the population is less than 20 years old and over 71 percent is still under 30 years of age. It is because of the numerical importance of this youth that the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government devised and for 8 years have been carrying out an actual policy of providing the masses sports and socioeducational equipment, in order to stimulate this growing segment of the population which constitutes the real spearhead of our development.

"For this reason, "Mamane Oumarou went on to say, "I am pleased to emphasize here the great importance which the chief of state personally attaches to the construction of this sports complex, which will complete the efforts made by the state since 15 April to make available to our youth the infrastructures necessary for the fulfillment of their potential."

Speaking next of the multipurpose sports stadium, the minister for youth, sports and culture said he was "convinced that this stadium, whose location close to a large number of scholastic establishments is already arousing hopes, will enable us to develop Nigerien sports quantitatively and qualitatively thanks to our valiant youth, whose participatory enthusiasm and determination are well known."

In conclusion, Mamane Oumarou hailed the warm cooperation and active friendship which unite China and Niger, and then assured the Chinese experts of the Nigeriens' constant availability and continuous support for the best accomplishment of their mission.

COMMISSION MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SETTING UP DEVELOPMENT BODY

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 297, 16 Nov 81 p 4

[Article: "Development Company: End of the 4th Session Proceedings"]

[Text] The proceedings of the fourth session of the National Commission for setting up the development company took place last Monday and Tuesday in Niamey, presided over by the chairman of that commission, Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou.

The National Commission essentially had to consider the definition of a strategy for setting up the developmental institutions which were designed by the commission during the proceedings of the first phase and adopted by the government.

Recommendations

Considering the strategy to be followed in carrying out the second phase of the proceedings, the National Commission recommends:

1. That each department be placed under the supervision of a vice chairman of the National Commission, assisted by members of the synthesizing subcommittee;
2. That at the level of each department the prefect, the subprefects or mayors, the tribal authorities and the 14 members of the National Commission take charge of setting up the institutions in their administrative districts;
3. That the chairman of the National Commission carry out a preliminary mission to each department.

In its concern to reconcile the texts in force with the institutions to be created, the commission recommends that the government study as soon as possible the question of reorganizing the administrative jurisdictions and the territorial communities and organizing the tribal communities and that it deal with the legislative and regulatory texts pertaining thereto.

On the subject of the cooperatives which constitute one of the pillars of the development company, the commission noted that there has been an appreciable delay in setting them up. In order to remedy the situation, it recommends that this program be completed in accordance with the following timetable:

First half of 1982: coverage of the agricultural area and 50 percent of the pastoral area;

Second half of 1982: coverage of the remainder of the pastoral area.

The commission also recommends that adequate financial, material and human resources be made available to the technical services.

Finally, on the subject of the Samaria, since their installation is practically completed, the commission recommends release of the human and financial resources necessary to vitalize their activities.

The commission recommends, finally, that the operations for setting up the development institutions start up the beginning of January 1982.

9719

CSO: 4719/301

ELIMINATION OF ENTRANCE VISA FOR ALGERIANS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Kailou Youssouf: "Cooperation Without Controversy or Demagogy"]

[Excerpts] Beginning on 1 January 1982, Nigerien and Algerian nationals will be able to enter Niger and Algeria upon presentation of a current national passport as a result of the elimination of the entrance visa for visits of under 3 months. This step was taken by authorities from our two countries in Niamey on Saturday, when they exchanged letters to mark their agreement on the elimination of the entry visa between the two nations.

This elimination of the entrance visa, which has always been an obstacle to the free circulation of persons (how many travelers are turned back every day at the border or airport of a given country because they do not have an entrance visa?), breathes new life into the trusting relations linking our two countries and peoples.

This noble action, born of the political maturity and foresight of Presidents Seyni Kountche and Chadli Bendjedid, will enable Nigeriens and Algerians who go back and forth over the immense border we share to visit one another and engage in commercial trade without any hassle at the border.

In addition, Algeria and Niger have always consulted one another through the Nigerien-Algerian joint commission on cooperation. That commission is now meeting in Arlit. The commission's technical groups in charge of marking out the common border are hard at work completing their operations.

At a time when border conflicts break out every day in the world in general and the Third World in particular and at a time when troublemakers are drawing up new maps in order to question the borders inherited from colonial times, Niger and Algeria have opted for the path of wisdom, a path consisting of agreeing on the common border without controversy or demagogy. This proves that between Niger and Algeria, two countries that have decided to open up consulates in Agadez, for Algeria, and in Tamanrasset, for Niger, there are no major problems to settle, but rather, only brotherhood to strengthen!

11,464

CSO: 4719/344

PLANS UNDER WAY TO IMPEACH GONGOLA GOVERNOR

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Dec 81 pp 1, 29

[Article by Abdullah Idris]

[Text] **THE rumour of an alleged plan by the Gongola State legislature to impeach the state's governor, Alhaji Abubakar Barde, is now rife in Yola, the state's capital.**

A reliable source told the New Nigerian that the state Assembly had already compiled a list of charges against the governor.

According to the source, the Assembly held a close-door meeting in which 28 out of the 56 members present were said to have signed the impeachment document.

The source further said that the number of the legislators who signed the impeachment document had already risen to 36.

According to section 170 of the constitution, the governor or the deputy governor of a state may be removed from office whenever a notice of any allegation of gross misconduct is made against him in writing and signed by not less than one-third of the members of the House of Assembly and presented to the Speaker of the state Assembly.

According to this section, the speaker of the Assembly shall then within seven days of the receipt of the notice cause a copy of it to be served on the holder of the office and on each member of the House of Assembly, and shall also cause any statement made in reply to the allegations by the holder of the office to be served on each member of the House of Assembly.

It was also gathered that all the three major parties in the Assembly — GNPP, UPN and NPN are in favour of the impeachment exercise.

Another political source said that two prominent GNPP leaders in the state were the brain behind the impeachment plan against the governor. The source explained that each of these GNPP leaders has his secret plan to outplay the other in the nomination of gubernatorial candidate for the 1983 elections should the impeachment of the governor be successfully carried out.

At present, the two party men are said to be having good relationship in their bid to impeach the governor because they fear that the governor might be anxious to have a second term in office.

On the other hand, the UPN and the NPN are said to have supported

the impeachment of the governor for different purposes.

Each of the two parties are said to believe that by supporting the impeachment, they would be able to help the GNPP disintegrate it self and thus improve their political chances at the polls in 1983.

Because of the two senatorial seats the UPN won in the state during the last general elections, the party is led to believe that it would be able to carry most of the warring GNPP supporters along with it during the next elections, the source added.

The NPN on the other side, was being encouraged because it recorded the highest votes in the state during the presidential elections.

Last week in Lagos at an NTA interview, the leader of the Mahmud Waziri faction of the GNPP, Senator Mahmud Waziri said he was going to Yola to prepare grounds for the impeachment of Governor Abubakar Barde.

At a Press conference on arrival at Yola Airport, at the weekend Senator Mahmud Waziri, confirmed that he would discuss the impeachment of the governor in detail with the Speaker of the Gongola State House of Assembly, Mr. Paul Wampana.

The state chairman of the NPN, Alhaji Buba Yerima, told the New Nigerian that his party would support the present move being made by the state legislature to impeach the governor.

NIGERIA

NUMBER, TYPE, DEVELOPMENT, TRENDS IN DOMESTIC MEDIA REVIEWED

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 81 p 10

[Article by Jacques de Battlemont: "The Liveliest Press on the Continent"]

[Text] The Nigerian press is 122 years old. It was born exactly 101 years before Nigeria became independent and it forged, in one century, a feeling of nationalism which was to lead the country to throw off the British yoke.

It was--and remains--the first press of all West Africa. It was born in 1850 when the Portuguese were practicing slave trading on the west coast of the country. The first bimonthly newspaper, IVE IROHIN FUN AVON ARA EGBA ATI YORUBA, composed essentially of religious news, was founded at this time in Abeokuta, in the western part of the country, by a British missionary, the Reverend Henry Townsend. It was aimed at the Egba populations of the Yoruba country, carried out violent attacks against the Portuguese colonizer and denounced slavery.

The first weekly newspaper in the English language, the LAGOS TIMES AND GOLD COAST COLONY ADVERTISER, appeared in 1880. At the beginning of the century, there were five weekly newspapers and six monthly or bimonthly magazines for the city of Lagos alone. From 1900 to 1960, 58 weekly, 36 monthly and 30 daily papers were registered throughout the country, the area of which is 2 1/2 times that of France.

From its beginning, the Nigerian press was a political press and its history can serve to illustrate that of Nigerian nationalism, of British refusal to permit native participation in the government, and of the desire of the native population to influence the future of its country.

If the Nigerian press was essentially successful politically for more than a century, it was not at all successful commercially. It is generally considered that the newspapers published before independence registered only a series of uninterrupted failures. Daily and weekly newspapers and monthly magazines had, in effect, troubled existences of varying duration, from a few months to half a century for one of them. Only the DAILY TIMES, founded in 1925--today the largest daily in the country--is still among the current publications. Eleven daily papers appeared and disappeared in the space of 50 years. Thirteen others have appeared since 1937.

The proliferation of magazines and newspapers in this country of some 80 million inhabitants paralleled, finally, Nigeria's economic development. Currently,

there are 16 daily newspapers, one of which is an evening paper, a half-dozen newspapers in native languages and around 15 general information, economic or specialized weeklies.

The number of daily newspapers appears extraordinary for Africa, for whoever travels on the continent can easily note that, quite often, there exists only one or two, very rarely three, dailies, in an African country. The contrast is even more glaring in the French-speaking countries where one finds only one newspaper--that is, in particular, the case in the Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin or Niger, to cite only a few--which is the official voice of the established government and its propaganda tool.

Of the 16 Nigerian daily papers, three really have a national circulation. All are distributed in the capital, Lagos, and the majority of them are both local and regional. The total circulation of the dailies is around 1.2 million for a potential market of around 10 million readers (according to the latest statistics 20 percent of the population, that is, 16 million, currently speak and write the English language).

Three daily newspapers are published in Lagos or in its near suburbs: the DAILY TIMES OF NIGERIA, the largest, with a circulation of 400,000 to 450,000, and its evening edition, the EVENING TIMES; PUNCH (circulation from 180,000 to 200,000); and the NATIONAL CONCORD which came out in 1980 (circulation from 80,000 to 100,000).

The DAILY TIMES, considered the national daily defending the interests of the Yoruba population living in the four states of western Nigeria (Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Ondo), is 60 percent owned by the Nigerian government and the remainder by private interests. The paper reflects the government position on foreign policy matters and remains quite neutral in its commentaries on the domestic situation. Independent of all political ties before the arrival of the civilian government in October, 1979, it tends--since the reorganization, a few months ago, of its management and editorial staff with the consent of President Shagari's government--to defend the positions of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in power, while keeping its Yoruba character.

A Single Genuine Business

PUNCH is the only newspaper to be a true financial enterprise. A serious daily, despite its page three where each day is published the photograph of a beauty in a very brief costume (usually British or West Indian), it is without a doubt the most independent of all the papers with a slight leaning toward the United Party of Nigeria (UPN), the principal opponent of the National Party. Its quest for scandals, especially when they cause problems for the personalities of the former military regime, has made it a sort of "star" of current news, wanting to uncover its own "Watergate." It was this paper which, in 1979 and 1980, exposed OILGATE and how nearly \$5 billion had disappeared from the accounts of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company NNPC.

The NATIONAL CONCORD, the next-to-last daily to be created, is, in fact, only a propaganda tool directed by a single man, Chief M. K. O. Adiola, who is considered

the "young wolf" in the heart of the National Party, and who is the president of the multinational International Telegraph and Telephone (ITT) for Africa and the Near East. Chief Abiola uses his daily paper uniquely to stir up matters challenging his principal political enemy, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the United Party. Abiola accomplishes this by regularly resorting to provocation. Quite often, the daily reflects only the personal point of view of its director who, to emphasize his hold over the newspaper, was married a few weeks ago to the chief editor of the publication.

Another national daily newspaper, the NEW NIGERIAN of Kaduna, the capital of the state of Kaduna in the northern part of the country, acts as spokesman for both the Moslem North and the government which owns 100 percent of the paper. Its editorials are generally very predictable when the government delays reacting to a given event of national or international significance. It sees itself as the defender of Moslem interests and is frequently quite uncompromising with respect to subjects touching religious problems. On a subject as burning as the Iraq-Iranian crisis, the NEW NIGERIAN did not hesitate to support Iran in its actions against Bagdad whereas the DAILY TIMES OF LAGOS was more favorable to Iraq.

The rest of the press belongs, in general, to different parts of the Federation, with the exception of the most recent, SATELLITE, a daily of Enugu (East), which is a private business belonging to the family of the governor of the state of Anambra, Jim Nwobodo. Thus it is that 10 states out of 19: Oyo, Ogun, Ondo (West), Bendel (Mid-West), Anambra, Imo, Rivers (East), Cross River (Southeast), Plateau (Center), and Kwara (Center-West), have their own daily. These papers carry the label of the existing governments in each of these states.

The National Party (NPN) which is that of President Shagari and which rules over 7 of the 19 states, possesses a press which is favorable to it in only three states: the NIGERIAN HERALD in Ilorin (Kwara), the NIGERIAN TIDE in Port-Harcourt (Rivers) and the NIGERIAN CHRONICLE in Calabar (Cross-River). The principal opponent of the NPN, the United Party (UPN), which was second in the 1979 elections--the first after 13 years of military regime--manages, for its part, 3 dailies present in 5 states: the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE of Ibadan (Oyo), whose owner is none other than Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the DAILY SKETCH of Ibadan, which is accepted as the authority in three UPN states (Oyo, Ondo, Ogun) and the NIGERIAN OBSERVER of Benin City in the Bendel.

Of the three remaining political parties, only the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, first president of Nigeria after independence, possesses three dailies: the DAILY STAR in Enugu (Anambra), the NIGERIAN STATESMAN in Owerri (Imo), and the NIGERIAN STANDARD in Jos (Plateau).

The People's Redemption Party (PRP), elected in the states of Kano and Kaduna (North), does not yet have a daily newspaper, but it should not be long, since the government of the state of Kano recently acquired a printing house. This house had been seriously damaged in the riots in Kano in July when demonstrators began to wreck and destroy property or buildings belonging to the State, destroying even symbols or property remotely associated with the federal government.

The last of the five parties, the Great Nigerian People's Party, neither manages nor owns any regional news publications.

An Exceptional Freedom

Whoever glances through the Nigerian daily press for the first time rapidly perceives that it is free to criticize the government in power, a fact which is, finally, exceptional in Africa, to challenge the institutions or to unmask a corrupt minister, as well as to criticize the president himself.

But this freedom is far from implying a high quality. With the exception of the national dailies--which, themselves, sink sometimes into very mediocre commentaries--the quality of the publications remains quite low but, however, it is clearly superior to that of any French-speaking African newspaper.

If the Nigerian press has known good years in the past because of its political role and the power it knew how to develop in its battle for the country's independence, it appears as of now that it no longer has a genuine rallying point.

Just like independence, and principally from 1960 to 1966, the press seemed finally to lend itself too much to the political quarrels which finally led the military to take power forcibly in 1966. Certainly, the experience with democracy is still young, since it is only 24 months old, but the excesses of language sometimes used in the daily press are the object of interminable and sometimes superfluous quarrels.

President Shagari, on several occasions since taking office, has called on the press to be responsible for its acts and to demonstrate more maturity. In February, the chief of state, in a speech which he devoted to this issue, criticized the Nigerian press for "the bad image that it gives of Nigeria abroad." "Whereas other countries envy the freedom of our press," he explained, "some Nigerians are trying to make our country sink."

Under the military regime, the press enjoyed relative freedom. General Olusegun Obasanjo, who returned power to the civilians, seized in June, 1978--for the first time since 1966--the bimonthly newspaper NEW BREED which he judged to be too antimilitarist. President Shagari lifted the ban on NEW BREED in February, 1980, that is, 6 months after he was elected to the head of the Federation.

However, this freedom is, upon occasion, perfectly illusory. This is demonstrated by recent events which prove that, if the federal government appears to be a fervent defender of this freedom--while the Constitution in effect for 2 years gives no guaranty in this area--the reality seems to belie this established fact.

In October, 1980, Ben Lawrence, editor-in-chief of the evening daily the EVENING TIMES, was, in fact, arrested by the police of the state of Lagos to answer for an article criticizing the police. In November, 1980, the editor-in-chief of the DAILY STAR on Enugu, Linus Okechi, was also arrested following the publication of a letter relating the intentions of the National Party (NPN) to retake the state of Anambra, administered up until now by the Nigerian People's Party (NPP).

In June, 1981, it was the turn of Ibrahim Suleiman, editor-in-chief of the governmental daily, the NEW NIGERIAN, to be arrested on the order of a magistrate of the state of Plateau who was offended, it seems, by an article published in

this paper. Certainly, these three examples do not question federal power, but rather that of the States or of the national party, which seem to act as they please. Nevertheless, in August, for the first time in the history of Nigeria, the president lodged a complaint for sedition against the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE of the United Party.

Shagari has continually repeated that he would accept all constructive criticism, but that he would not accept, in any case, questioning of his integrity. In its first edition of July 20, the TRIBUNE accused the Nigerian chief of state of "greasing the palms of the opposition in order to permit the National Party to act alone." The article, which was taken to be an act of provocation in government circles and designed to question the reputation of the president, was, at the same time, the object of large-scale police action. The police investigated the publication, sealed the doors and arrested both the director of the publication, Felix Adenaike, and its editor-in-chief, Banji Ogundele. Both were charged with "sedition" and freed after the payment of a 4000 F fine. The case, which was quickly brought before the tribunal of Lagos, then withdrawn on the decision of the government, was then the object of an action before a federal High Court. Since then, Segun Osoba, the director of another United Party daily newspaper, the DAILY SKETCH, has also been the object of prosecution. He was charged with "crime, conspiracy and publication of erroneous information" because his newspaper had published a news item that stated that two persons had been assassinated by lawbreakers. The article was judged as "able to harm the peace and frighten the public."

These actions raised protests on the part of the association of journalists, the association of editors-in-chief and the political parties opposed to President Shagari.

Commenting upon these events, the chief of state explained that, in his eyes, the press did not seem to be harrassed but that, to the contrary, the police were only doing "their duty"...

9865

CSO: 4719/321

BRIEFS

CHADIAN REFUGEES REPATRIATED--The Director of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr. Christopher Thorne, has announced in Maiduguri, that over 400 Chadian refugees have so far been repatriated to their country by officials of the commission since the repatriation exercise began last month. Thousands of Chadians fled their country and came to Nigeria as a result of the civil war in Chad. They stayed mainly in parts of Borno State where the Federal Government provided two camps for them. One in Maiduguri and the other at Gamboru Ngala about 60 kilometers to N'djamena capital of Chad. Mr. Thorne told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that repatriation exercise started in late November and was expected to continue until the estimated 10,000 Chadians now in Borno return home. He said the exercise was voluntary as only refugees willing to return to Chad were helped to do so by the commission. Mr. Thorne said a new camp designed to house between 5,000 and 7,000 refugees was being built by the Federal Government at Gamboru Ngala, for refugees on their way to Chad through Cameroun. He said several refugees were expected to voluntarily return to Chad following the withdrawal of Libyan troops and the establishment of the OAU Peace-Keeping Force (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Dec 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/505

GOVERNMENT'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES RAPPED

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 26, Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial by Amadou Top: "The Whirlwind"]

[Text] Capitulation in the face of the draconian, burdensome consequences of the IMF; maneuvers and intrigues in order to hobble the exercise of the people's democratic and political rights; occupation and then the annexation of Gambia; the sending of Senegalese troops to theaters of operation in Africa (including areas of extreme confusion such as Chad)....

What one has here is a kind of adventurist whirlwind into which the neocolonial system is irremediably sinking.

For all reactionaries, the logic of any policy is based on scorn for the people.

This is so true that the neocolonial government, in the silence of the soundproof ministerial offices, must be convinced that the people will never find cause to become truly indignant, much less oppose the policy of the *fait accompli*, the national ruin, the downhill slide.

By dint of clinging to their comfortable certainties, the exploiter classes lose sight of the complexity of things and do not understand the evolution of phenomena.

The government does not pay the slightest attention to what the people of "Sene-Gambia" think of what it is imposing on them. It closes its eyes to the unacceptable living conditions resulting from the economic and social crisis for which it is entirely responsible. It pretends to believe that low political maneuvers are of no importance to it.

What political poverty!

Those who work to bring about a revolutionary awareness of the people and who are trying to give them organization are creating a different relationship with the masses in order to confront all the attacks of the neocolonial regime.

At any rate, there are times when a combination of circumstances give rise to a subtle acceleration of history that sweeps away all those who refuse to get in step with it. Often, it is those very people who seek to slow down the course of events who are caught in their own trap.

'JAAY DOOLE BI' ACCUSED OF WANTING TO IMPOSE FASCIST METHODS

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 97, Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by Mactar Kebe: "Democracy and Fascism"]

[Excerpts] In an editorial contained in the November issue of JAAY DOOLE BI, entitled "General Alert," Mamadou Top wrote: "The legislative and presidential elections are theoretically scheduled for 1983. The different political groups in our country have over a year to prepare for them. Those who wish to turn them into a barometer for judging the political awareness of the working people look to that date calmly. The power-seeking parties that are up to their necks in opportunistic campaigning are worried and will remain so. Of all the political groups, the Socialist Party now in power is the most anguished."

Amadou Top is perfectly right in writing those lines. However, the fact remains that the editor of JAAY DOOLE BI pretends or seems to forget certain facts.

First of all, the date of 1983 is not theoretical. Except in case of *force majeure*, the legislative and presidential elections will in fact take place in 1983, just as they have regularly taken place since the birth of the Second Republic in 1963. Presidential and legislative elections took place successively in 1963, 1968, 1973 and 1978. It is to the credit of the Socialist Party and its leaders that they have scrupulously respected those election schedules. That is not often the case of regimes that enjoy the favor of JAAY DOOLE BI. In those countries, "elections" are held when one wants and when one can, because the results are known ahead of time.

Then there is the fact that the Socialist Party that led the Senegalese people to independence in 1960 and that has presided over its destiny since that time has serious and legitimate reasons to be worried on the eve of every elections. It is not so much that our party is ashamed of its balance sheet of 20 years of internal administration and international cooperation, but it is the nature of all democratic regimes to become emotional at the time of reckoning.

There is all the difference in the world, Mr Top, between the type of society that the Socialist Party has been trying to establish in Senegal for nearly 30 years and the fascistic methods that JAAY DOOLE BI and its masters want to impose on the Senegalese people.

It is all well and good to take advantage of the democratic regime established and guaranteed by the socialist government in Senegal, which allows nine opposition

parties to express themselves freely, to criticize and even slander the president of the republic and his ministers. But would the same be true if, by misfortune, certain opposition parties, including the one that puts out JAAY DOOLE BI, should one day come to power in Senegal? Judging by certain daily practices of those political splinter groups, we know the answer in advance. Did they not all applaud the ephemeral victory of the horde of Banjul assassins, headed by the bandit Kukoy Samba Sagna?

We have stated several times in L'UNITE AFRICAINE: One of the differences between democracy and fascism resides in the fact that in the case of the former, power belongs to the people, who delegate it at regular intervals to men they deem more capable of exercising it in their name. In the case of the latter, power is usurped by a group of individuals who fear neither God nor man and who either succeed one another or liquidate one another, often physically, by means of coups d'etat and other palace revolutions.

It is precisely because the Socialist Party receives its power from the people that it has reason to be worried every time it comes before them.

11,464

CSO: 4719/343

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

1982 BUDGET PRESENTED--Victoria, 29 Dec (AFP)--On Monday the People's Assembly (Parliament) of the Seychelles passed the 1982 budget, which amounts to over \$68 million, it is learned on Tuesday in Victoria. This budget represents an increase of \$4 million as compared with that of 1981. During his budget presentation to the People's Assembly, President France Albert Rene, who is also the minister of finance, said there would be no increase in the cost of living in 1982 inspite of recent events (the 25 November abortive coup) which should affect the country's economic activities. President Rene stressed that new expenditures contained in the budget could be balanced by increasing the volume of economic activities, especially in the fields of tourism, agriculture and industrial fishing. [Text] [AB291730 Paris AFP in French 1644 GMT 29 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/371

EXILED POET CHENEY-COKER RAPS STEVENS' GOVERNMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 pp 3055-58

[Interview by Stewart Brown]

[Text] **Stewart Brown:** Your first major collection takes its title from the poem *Concerto for an Exile*, which is to some extent an account of your outrage at the turn of events in contemporary Sierra Leone. Do you consider the writing and publishing of those poems as overtly political, as well as artistic, 'interventions'?

Syl Cheney-Coker: These poems come out of two different outrages perpetrated by the Siaka Stevens Government. 'Concerto for an Exile' came about as a result of the execution of Brigadier John Bangurah who was army chief of staff. He was executed in 1971. *The Executed* came out of the execution of Ibrahim Taqi in 1975. We have seen the excesses of the Amins and the Bokassas on this continent but very little is known about the excesses of Siaka Stevens. Before Siaka Stevens introduced political banditry and political violence and murder into Sierra Leone politics we had a very civilised and tolerant society, in which it was possible for everyone to express views. The fact that Siaka Stevens is leader today is a testimony to that degree of tolerance.

He remains the only African leader who came to power after winning an election as an opposition leader against a government, in 1967 (West Africa's emphasis).

Now having said that, the question then arises, 'What can an African writer, living in such a society, do, observing as he has to the overt, politically suicidal, monstrously calculated, actions which politicians are willing to take to keep themselves in power, while at the same time trying to be artistic?' I feel that the very existence of

the African writer is a political statement. The generation that Senghor spoke for was a political generation, and what Senghor said in most of his writings was a statement about his social, political and cultural aspirations.

Writers like Achebe, Okigbo, Soyinka and Clarke, on the other side of the coin, though not necessarily 'political' are never the less writers conscious of political mobilisation; they are conscious of the political and social advancements of their people. Achebe, for one, would not deny that in a novel like *Things Fall Apart* he intended to show that there was indeed some coherent, logical, socio-political system within that society before outsiders came. And in most of Soyinka's plays — *Death and the king's horseman*, *Kongi's harvest* and *The road* — there is political consciousness in the way the characters mirror the happenings of their epochs. For this reason I think that every African writer is in some way a political animal. His artistic representations, or as you put it 'interventions', are coloured by some degree of political awareness.

Now we cannot divorce the African writer from observing what he sees around him and I think, if he's going to have any credibility today, the African writer *has* to be committed: committed in the sense that he has to be able to speak out against those outrages which are so frequently perpetrated by those who are in power in his society.

Do you feel that it is an African poet's *primary* responsibility to 'hold a mirror to his society', to act as the conscience of

society? Or do you feel that poetry is an essentially private, self-discovering art, which will change men, if at all, only in the most oblique ways? In a poem like *Analysis*, you seem to say that the poet is by definition doomed to 'die . . . without honour', that is anonymous, unnoticed, ineffective.

There are two questions here. The first is whether the African writer has to hold a mirror to his society. I would say 'yes', in the sense that when you consider the very few channels of dissent in African societies then the African writer has a grave responsibility to ask that society to look at the mirror of its own existence, to see what it has done to itself, what it has done to its

people.

The great Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko says that the poet has to be a conscience at the border post of his society, and I quite agree. Yevtushenko says that it is only by so doing that the poet can be true to himself, by which he means that poetry, as he puts it, is like a nagging wife, and if the poet refused to be ruthlessly honest about himself, and if he refuses to be quite honest about what he sees around him, then the poetry that he produces is not going to survive him, but will be used against him by the audience for which that poem was written . . .

'Dying without honour'

The second question is whether the poet will eventually have to 'die without honour'. I mean that it is arrogant of the poet to want to be rewarded for what he has said. The reward that a poet desires is recognition — that he is saying something which ought to be said. That is enough, but of course he's going to die without honour in the sense that he's not going to be honoured in his time. In many cases he's going to be thrown into jail, especially if he's an African poet and can't miss saying things which the authorities do not want to hear . . .

Do you regard your poetry as a form of autobiography? Your poems are, almost without exception, first person descriptions of attitudes and feelings. Does the 'I' of your poems usually stand for yourself, the poet?

In a way, *Concerto for an Exile* and *The graveyard also has teeth*, have come into print after two experiences I have suffered. *Concerto* . . . was born from my attempts to find a Creole consciousness, or a Creole personality, and the 'I' there could be Syl Cheney-Coker or any similarly minded people who have felt a need to examine the various strata of Creole society. I don't want to produce a poetry that is academic, which lectures to my audience. I want to help people like myself, ordinary men and women, live through the next day. I want to help people not to be afraid to get up the next morning, and the only way I can help them be that is to let them see how I have gone to bed at night thinking I'm going to die the next morning but have been able to get up the next morning. Poetry should indeed be some kind of tonic, therapeutic. Poetry should be some kind of help in these days when life's all too easily lost because there is no one around to help you.

In the opening of *The graveyard* . . . you declare that you 'want to be simple/if possible to live with you' and later in the book you predict that you may 'die in exile'. Do you consider yourself still 'an exile' in any formal sense? Would you be able 'comfortably' to operate as a poet in the current political climate of Sierra Leone?

Exile is both physical and spiritual. To suffer spiritual exile is worse than to be physically exiled. One recalls Jean-Joseph Rabearivelo, the Malagassy poet. There was a man who was brilliant, who saw himself as the African version of Baudelaire and who desperately wanted to go to

France. He felt that the people in Madagascar did not understand what he was trying to say. But all his attempts to get to France were frustrated by the French authorities, and for this reason he killed himself. Within his diaries, especially the last entries he made, one gets the sense of a man who for so long had been exiled from the society in which he lived, without ever actually leaving that society.

In that sense I feel that to be in spiritual exile within one's own society is much more painful than to be kicked out or told to pack your bags and get out. I felt like that in Sierra Leone before I eventually left in 1975. As I wrote in one poem, Sierra Leone had become a ghetto of silence. Not only could you not do anything, but people were not even saying anything. I felt so alone, in my pursuit of the world. It does help, in trying to create literature or any

kind of art, if the artist lives in a community of other artists, among a brotherhood of people who are willing to discuss all the things that are so vital and necessary to the making of a healthy society. Realising that I wasn't going to get that in Sierra Leone, I left in 1975, and I've been in exile ever since.

'Barbarism and injustice'

So, whether I'd be able to operate 'comfortably' in Sierra Leone as you put it, well, the answer to that is no. There is so much political barbarism and injustice in Sierra Leone today that no artist can function at all. The courageous Sierra Leonean playwright Redmond Sarif Easmon was locked up, and you already know about the stupid, vengeful action taken against Yulisa Amadu Maddy, the eminent dramatist and actor, because he dared to criticise the excesses of the Minister of Culture at the last FESTAC, held in Lagos. It becomes rather doubtful whether anybody, not just Syl Cheney-Coker, can operate 'comfortably' in Sierra Leone in the present political climate.

What was the reaction in official circles in Sierra Leone to the publication of *Concerto* . . . ? It is in some ways a book very critical of the political process there and, it seems to me, pessimistic as to the future. Were you, as a consequence, ever formally or informally banned or threatened or pressurised to modify your opinions, or to keep them to yourself? Have you had any response to the publication of *The graveyard* . . . ? In the poem 'Nausea' from that collection you imply that you feel under physical threat.

Indeed '*Concerto* . . . ' is extremely critical of political developments in Sierra Leone, but I have been rather lucky. I haven't been arrested. I have never been locked up. I've never really, strictly speaking, been threatened by the government of Sierra Leone. There have been a few instances when I have been advised to keep my opinions to myself. I've talked in the past with a few people very close to those in power and they've warned me that the poems, those poems in *Concerto* such as *Tollers* that are rather critical of what is going on in Sierra Leone, might indeed be viewed as subversive, but there has never really been any attempt by the police or by the security services to have me arrested, locked up or deported.

Now I don't think the bulk of the people who are in power in Sierra Leone read much poetry. They may not be strictly illiterate but I think many Sierra Leonean politicians are functionally illiterate. If they do read at all then they read the collected essays of Kim Il Sung. I have often been amazed at the collections of books that are to be found in the houses of the offices of Sierra Leone's government officials. They get books sent to them from North Korea, from the North Korean Embassy. Occasionally you'll find the odd hard bound copies of law books which the few among them who are lawyers brought back with them from the UK, from law school. And if they have been on recent tours they will come back with the latest magazines, but this is about all I think they read. I don't think they're really going to bother too much with reading a whole volume of poetry.

In answer to the second part of your question about *The graveyard* . . . Well, the text was circulated in manuscript form when I was home last year and people said to me quite frankly that some poems, the poem about Taqi, or *The Sea*, the poem dedicated to Yulisa Maddy, were going to be taken very strongly by the government and they advised me to stay away.

The only real threat that any writer in Sierra Leone, or any dissident in Sierra Leone, is always under is that of being picked up by a member of the ubiquitous secret police. In Sierra Leone they go by the rather exalted name of the ISU, the Internal Security Unit. People are so afraid of the ISU that they won't say what they feel either in their homes or in a public place; and you are always advised, even by your closest friends and relatives, to keep quiet. You could be talking to a friend in a pub and the next thing you know is that you're being 'visited' by Siaka Stevens' thugs. But I've not really been harmed in any way, physically. There have been cases of people who've been harmed. The offices of *The Tablet*, Sierra Leone's only opposition newspaper, have frequently been attacked.

The few courageous young people in Sierra Leone, especially university students who have dared to come out and demonstrate against the government, have had the police handle them so brutally as to make any other form of criticism of what is going on almost impossible.

The thing is, we are expected *not* to say anything, and to watch Sierra Leone just

go down into some kind of flotsam, into some kind of abysmal rot from which there would obviously be no return. Of course the threat is always there that I could be arrested, and in a larger sense I think the greatest threat which hangs over someone like me is that in order to protect my mother, my nieces and nephews, there are times when I'm forced to limit some of my comments on what is happening in Sierra Leone . . .

What is your opinion of the current artistic climate in Sierra Leone? Does it have anything to do with your continued 'exile'? Have you any experience of the pressures which lead a writer to practise conscious self-censorship, bearing uppermost in his mind the taboos of the particular regime he operates under?

I don't think any writer worth his or her name on this continent can go for long without falling victim to his own government, one way or another. Now of course, as you rightly say, what is much more self-damaging and destructive is for the writer to impose a kind of self-censorship on his own writing. Then he begins to ask himself what the government would or wouldn't want to hear. How do you decide what is all right for the government to accept? In other words, what right has anybody other than the writer to decide on the quality of his own writing? Of course the danger exists that your books could be banned, but this only increases the writer's importance, and I don't think African governments are so stupid that they want to ban many books by African writers. No one can begin to imagine how bad the situation in Sierra Leone is today. The little that has come out reveals all kinds of draconian measures.

Repression of plays

The recent press laws passed by the government were designed to make sure that anything contrary to what Siaka Stevens and his ministers want to hear would not get published. *Index 5/80* reports on press censorship in Sierra Leone. No one speaks of the current artistic climate in Sierra Leone today, one has to limit oneself to the few brave performances put on by a couple of Creole playwrights, I mean 'Creole' in terms of language. In a

way this is what Ngugi has been talking about: people get addicted to something that is immediate and direct and that is designed for them in terms of language; but this is something that as a poet I am not qualified to talk about — the message of the theatre is not always the message of the poem. But again one doesn't know how long that is going to continue, because a Performance Bill that was passed through the House of Representatives a couple of months ago is so designed that every play to be performed in Sierra Leone has first to go to a censorship board composed of men who are in all senses of the word dishonest, who have no concept of art, who have never really bothered to read plays until they were called upon to decide whether a play is anti-government or pro-government.

For this reason artists are inevitably forced to a state of exile, both internal and external. There are lots of artists in Sierra Leone who, unfortunately, have not been heard, have not been published, whose works are gathering dust in their cupboards and drawers. In this sense there is a climate of exile in Sierra Leone and this is responsible for my continued stay abroad.

FREETOWN MERCHANTS DISPLEASED WITH ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3359, 14 Dec 81 pp 2969-70

[Text]

AT THE 20th annual dinner last month of the Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone — at which the Second Vice President, Mr. Kamara-Taylor, represented President Stevens — Mr. Edmond Aboud, President of the Chamber, in the course of his address reviewed the economic activity of the country from the Chamber's point of view; which was not an entirely happy one, with pricing problems being dominant.

"Although the Chamber appreciates Government's requirement for increased revenue whilst endeavouring to restrain price increases, the continual delay in approving industry's requests for increases to cover imported inflation is having a serious effect on the level of profitability, on which future investment and increased employment opportunities depend so much. This situation has been further aggravated by the imposition of a 10 per cent surcharge on profits tax back-dated to 1st April 1980.

"It is disappointing to note that the proposed law to replace the Development Act 1960 has still not yet come into force. This Chamber believes that the proposed law is essential if we are to attract additional foreign private investment so as to expand the country's industrial base."

Mr. Aboud said that once again he had to mention the problem of Import Licence Fees, and Invoice Entry Fees. "... the I.L.F. and I.E.F. Fees were increased from 19 per cent to 24 per cent last year. This move contributed in no small way towards the increased prices of consumer goods, for which the whole country is blaming the business houses. It is also negating Government's intention to keep prices down.

"The Chamber wishes to urge Government to consider totally removing or significantly reducing the I.L.F. and I.E.F. Fees on all imported consumer goods, so as to keep prices down."

"Mr. Aboud pointed out that although Government promised to keep the system of Price Control under constant review, and that consultations would be held with the Chamber before the list of goods under Price Control is published, the Price Control Committee had not met since October last year.

He went on: "We again urge Government to remove the 2½ per cent Foreign Exchange Users Fee charged on the value of the Import Licence or, if this is not possible, to charge it at the time that the Foreign Exchange is actually requested on arrival of the goods. This fee causes members considerable cash flow problems as it is payable long before the imported goods are available for sale. In addition, if Foreign Exchange is not available for the imports, members cannot reclaim the fees for the unused portion of the Import Licence. This means that the prices of other imports must rise to recoup the fee already paid.

"The severe lack of available foreign exchange, with the Pipeline now exceeding a total of Le100m., is causing shortages of essential goods, in particular, raw materials for our industries.

This is not a very happy picture, all in all, and until the foreign exchange problem is solved there is "not a lot of light at the end of the tunnel".

Mr. Aboud repeated some of the suggestions the Chamber made last year to improve the foreign exchange situation.

Turning to developments in agriculture, an important basis for the country's prosperity and commerce Mr. Aboud said: "The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board continues to produce seedlings for both Coffee and Cocoa farmers so that the farmers are continually increasing the acreage of both commodities.

"NAPCO (National Produce Company) has also been successful in its groundnut programme, increasing both the acreage planted and the yields per acre.

"In the past year the P.K. Oil Mill has been the most successful section of the Board with the production and marketing of the Maseray Cooking Oil and pig and poultry food.

All these developments should go a long way to reduce import bills and thus the demand on the country's meagre Foreign Exchange.

"The Chamber urges Government to continue to encourage the Board to investigate ways and means to process primary commodities to products which would further contribute to reductions in the import bill.

But not all agricultural projects were successful, as Mr. Aboud pointed out: "Last year we hoped that the rice crash programme would prevent a repetition of the rice crisis of 1980. This hope was not realised and it would appear that the crash programme has failed, resulting in shortages this year. We respectfully urge Government to investigate the reasons for the failure of such a vital programme.

"From reports reaching the Chamber, the picture for next year does not seem any brighter. Over 50 per cent of the upland farms were not planted this year because of the early and unusual rains. A 30 per cent shortfall in next year's production is predicted. The Government should at this early stage study this situation and plan ahead for next year's season."

Having praised the government for the improvement in telecommunication links, Mr. Aboud then spoke less cheerfully about the condition of Sierra Leone's ports and the problems of moving goods into and about the country in adequate security. He also referred to the inconveniences inflicted on tourists and businessmen at Lungi International Airport. He offered,

though, the Chamber's welcome for the news that a Bill to abolish visa requirements in relation to ECOWAS member countries had been passed by Parliament.

BRIEFS

DIAMOND DIRECTOR BECOMES CHIEF--Mr. S. L. Matturi, resident director of Diamond Corporation (West Africa Ltd.) has been elected paramount chief of Jaima Nimikoro chiefdom, Kono district. Aged 64, Mr. Matturi succeeds the late paramount chief, Dudu Bona, who died last year. The new paramount chief scored 78.9 per cent of the poll to beat his opponent, Mr. Tamba Bona, by 1,027 votes as against 274. Asked by WEST AFRICA whether he will combine the positions of paramount chief and resident director, Mr. Matturi said he would have to see the President. But the indications are that Mr. Matturi, who has been the cornerstone of DICOR's successful operations in Sierra Leone even through difficult times, will continue to serve as resident director. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 p 3102]

MANO UNION TRADE--Since the commencement of intra-union trade between Sierra Leone and Liberia in May this year under the Mano River Union arrangements, only three out of 21 manufacturers in Sierra Leone and none from Liberia have taken advantage of the new trading arrangements. The acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mr. Q. D. B. Kamara, said this at a two-day seminar on intra-union trade organised by the Mano River Union. Some of the reasons responsible for this, he said, can be attributed to poor communication network; tariff and non-tariff barriers; lack of commercial information and uniform grading systems; high production costs, and poor transportation and storage facilities especially for perishable goods. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 p 3102]

NEW OUTSPOKEN PAPER--A new newspaper has been born in Freetown, called THE CITIZEN. The paper said in the editorial column of its maiden edition, that it is out "to focus attention on the nation and its people in a bid to participate in the development of Sierra Leone". The paper went on "It is worth submitting here that a newspaper all by itself cannot constitute an opposition to government, nor can that newspaper threaten the existence of a government that is dedicated and honest to its citizens. "At the same time, a newspaper that turns a deaf ear to the truth and refuses to call a spade a spade can only be equated to the proverbial intellectual rogue, and not an agent of emancipation or change. The truth, the unstinted truth is what THE CITIZEN stands for...It has suddenly dawned on most Sierra Leoneans that a truly independent newspaper, a paper that can stick out its neck and speak the unbiased truth is what this nation needs today." THE CITIZEN which promises to be bi-weekly has as its editor Mr. I. B. Kargbo, a columnist of the now defunct outspoken TABLET whose printing press was damaged beyond repair

during the Labour strike in September. The editor of TABLET Pios Foray and his assistant, Hindolo Trye are reported to be out of the country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3360, 21-28 Dec 81 p 3102]

BROADCASTING PROBLEMS--German technical experts who have been looking into the manpower and organisational structure of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service with a view to upgrading the service, have spoken of insufficient programmes, lack of professional training and obsolete buildings and equipment as some of the problems of the Sierra Leone broadcasting organisation. Presenting their findings to President Siaka Stevens, one of the experts, Mr. Hannjorg Zitter warned that unless the Sierra Leone Broadcasting System was housed in a new building and new machines installed, SLBS/TV will be forced to cut down on its production. Work on the complex has stopped since two years ago, due to insufficient funds. The experts said that they had done a manpower study of the SLBS and had submitted a report in 1978. Through the German Technical Co-operation for Technical Assistance, they affirmed, the German government had granted a two-year aid package of 25 million deutschmarks to the government of Sierra Leone, two million deutschmarks to which has been allocated to the SLBS. President Stevens promised that the matter would be looked into promptly. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3359, 14 Dec 81 p 3022]

ONSHORE NAVIGATION FOR OIL--An onshore radio navigational system has been installed near Cape Light House in Freetown for the positioning of the M/V T. W. Nelson has completed its first assignment around Turner's peninsular and Sulima, and the results reveal promising signs of oil in these areas. Consequently, new navigational shore stations have been installed to cover the western and northern parts of the country. The vessel will soon begin a final survey of the rest of the country's territorial waters. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3359, 14 Dec 81 p 3021]

CSO: 4700/508

BRIEFS

DFSS VICTORIES CLAIMED--The Radio Kulmis reporter with the 9th company of the General Aynanshe Battalion of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] reports that the heroic forces of the DFSS recently destroyed a Fiat vehicle, killing or wounding the Siad Barre militiamen who were passengers. The vehicle was blown up by a landmine planted by the gallant DFSS forces. The Radio Kulmis reporter adds that those killed included Capt Ahmad Ali and Lt (Gore) Umar Barre. He also says many of the soldiers riding in the vehicle were wounded. The dead captain was a unit commander of the 36th battalion of the forces used by Siad Barre to prolong his rule in our country. The Radio Kulmis reporter with the 9th company of the General Aynanshe Battalion of the DFSS forces also says the DFSS forces recently launched a fierce attack on a military base of the dispirited troops still loyal to Siad Barre at (Burtinle), Mudugh region. Our reporter notes that the intrepid forces of the DFSS forces also destroyed a large quantity of arms, ammunition, rations and medical supplies. [Text] [EA312002 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 31 Dec 81]

CSO: 4503/17

PARTY OFFICIAL NOTES RESULTS OF NEC MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Excerpt] THE just-ended National Executive Committee (NEC) meeting has decided that there will be separate organs for decision-making and implementation within the Party. Party Chief Executive Secretary Daudi Mwakawago said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Mwakawago, who had earlier presented cards to new Party members at the Daily News/Printpak Party Branch, said presently there was no implementation organ, drawing membership from NEC, once NEC had made decisions.

Therefore, he said, it has been recommended that the structure of the executive committees, which were presently decision-making and representative bodies, be changed and slightly enlarged from branch to national levels.

Instead, he added, there should be more smaller implementation committees that would draw membership from the executive committees.

He said the smaller implementation committees would be directly answerable to NEC and would supervise the effecting of all decisions by the organ above.

He explained that NEC would appoint the implementation committee from amongst its members. At the national level, he added, the committee would be called Central Committee.

At the regional, district and branch levels such committees would be known as

political committees, he said.

He said for the first time in the Party, history a branch would have an implementation committee to be known as political committee.

He said the decision would not kill the branch executive committees.

Ndugu Mwakawago said the principal function of the Central Committee and political committees would be to give day-to-day political guidance to the appropriate body concerned with the implementation of NEC directives.

He said the recommended committees, which would be smaller, would supervise implementation in conjunction with leadership of the main departments at the Party Headquarters, in regions, districts and in branches.

Therefore, he added, it had been decided that there be secretariats, from the headquarters to district levels.

The heads of the secretariats would be appointed from amongst members of the Central Committee and political committees.

He said another proposed change was the restoration of the post of Party Secretary-General.

It was recommended that the head of the Party secretariat should be the Secretary-General who would also be a member of NEC and secretary to it.

The Party Chief Executive Secretary, who also opened a

Youth branch, elaborated on the separation of responsibilities between the Party and Government in the regions and districts.

He said Regional Party Secretaries would be NEC members and regional and district heads would assume only government powers.

He added that the two would be linked through the political committees since they would be members of it.

On co-operatives, he said the NEC meeting had decided on a new structure for the movement, placing emphasis on production.

At the village level, he said, the meeting had decided that the chairman of the village co-operative should be a person other than the village Party chairman.

He said Government had been directed to submit to NEC the structure it proposed for revived local governments, adding that the latter were intended to promote village development.

Ndugu Mwakawago said the proposed changes had been announced to help Party members, especially those delegates to the special Party Congress next month, understand them — ready for discussion.

He said discussion on amendments to the United Republic Constitution had not been completed, adding that NEC would continue the discussions.

MINISTER PRAISES NORWEGIAN AID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **TANZANIA** has commended Norwegian... leading role in effecting international policies for the greater good of humanity.

Speaking at a dinner he hosted last night in honour of the outgoing Norwegian Ambassador, Ndugu Niels Dahl, at the Kilimanjaro Hotel, Acting Foreign Minister Al Noor Kassum said Norway was among the countries of the world with very firm internationalist policies and practices.

He praised Norway and other Scandinavian countries for having shown the world that to be rich did not mean to turn their back to other less fortunate peoples of the world.

"Your support for immediate commencement of global negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order strengthens our case" he added.

Ndugu Kassum, who is also Minister for Water and Energy, expressed Tanzania's appreciation of Norway's decision to contribute one per cent of her Gross National Product for assistance towards social and economic development of developing countries.

He said Norway's assistance to Tanzania came in at a time when the country badly needed external inputs into its development efforts.

The minister expressed satisfaction over the growing scope of Norwegian assistance in various sectors of the economy ranging from training of manpower, improvement of maritime transport, water and energy projects and financial support for bank institutions in the country.

CSO: 4700/509

PREPARATIONS FOR PARTY NATIONAL CONGRESS UNDERWAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpt] A committee formed in Dar es Salaam Region to prepare for the forthcoming Party National Congress on January 20 held its first meeting in the city on Tuesday.

An official of the Dar es Salaam Regional Party Office said yesterday that the formation of the committee was part of the ground work for the preparation for the congress.

Subcommittees had been formed under the Regional Committee to handle transport of the delegates to the congress, their reception and accommodation.

Other subcommittees will deal with defence and security, food, health, culture, publicity and literature for the congress.

The congress will be held at the Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam.

The congress will discuss the decisions reached at the just-ended National Executive Committee (NEC) meeting in Dar es Salaam.

Other important Party matters discussed and proposed by the NEC during its meeting will also be discussed during the January 20 congress.

Delegates start arriving for the conference on January 17, next year.

CSO: 4700/509

TAZARA INCREASES FARES, FREIGHT CHARGES ON CARGO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] The Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) has increased fares and freight charges on parcels and general cargo excluding Zambian copper and other minerals effective January 1, next year.

The exemption would include containerised agricultural produce marked for export which would be charged 114/- instead of 150/- per 100 kilometres according to a Tazara spokesman.

The spokesman said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that first class fares would go up by 12 per cent while second class fares would rise by 17 per cent. Third class passengers will pay more by 15 per cent.

The current fares were fixed on October 1, last year. The spokesman said parcel charges would rise by 30 per cent and that those on general cargo other than agricultural produce and minerals would also be raised per 100 kilometres.

He said copper and other minerals constituted the bulk of cargo freighted by the Uhrur Railway, adding that these were charged special rates standing at 568/- per tonne.

The current passenger fares from Dar es Salaam to Mbeya are 309/70, 193/60, and 77/40 for first, second and third class, respectively. Tazara charges 679/70; 423/- and 169/20 between Dar es Salaam and New Kapiri Mposhi on the Zambian side.

The Tazara board of directors chairman, Ndugu Essau Nebwe said in the city last month that the new freight charges were prompted by increased operational costs.

The Tazara spokesman said his authority would appreciate the view of their customers on the proposed charges.

CSO: 4700/509

GOVERNMENT EXPELLS IDM STUDENTS, CLOSES COLLEGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] The Government yesterday expelled 838 students of the Institute of Development Management (IDM) at Mzumbe, Morogoro, and closed the college indefinitely to end a boycott of terminal examinations which began on Monday.

The Morogoro Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Anna Abdallah, who delivered the order by the Prime Minister's Office, told the DAILY NEWS in a telephone interview from Morogoro that the students left for their respective homes immediately after she announced the government decision.

They left by buses provided by her office. "At this moment there is no single student at the college", she added.

Reports from Morogoro said the examinations boycott followed a decision by the IDM Principal, Ndugu Charles Omari, to disband the students' government and the institute's CCM Youth Organisation (VIJANA) branch last Friday.

But the IDM Director of Studies, Ndugu B. J. Chijumba, told the DAILY NEWS that the college administration had not taken such measures. "What happened was that the administration withdrew recognition of those organisations", he explained.

Ndugu Chijumba could not confirm if the action against the students' government and VIJANA branch was the reason behind the strike.

He said he believed the sit-in was continuation of last month's boycott of classes inspired by miscellaneous claims of poor food, mismanagement and misappropriation of public funds.

According to SHIHATA, after disbanding the students' government, Ndugu Omari went on to suspend student leaders including the chairman, Ndugu Simbu Makorongo Luzungana, Vice-Chairman Saidi Abdallah Msambachi and Secretary Martin Johnes Malifedha. No reasons were given for the suspension.

Further reports said Luzungana, who had been ordered to vacate the college premises on Friday together with the other two student leaders, was last Saturday apprehended by militiamen who claimed to act on the principal's orders and locked him in a "security room".

The students' chairman was released by furious students who overpowered the militia-men.

The IDM students had boycotted classes for about a week beginning the middle of last month and sent a delegation to the Ministry of Manpower Development to present their grievancies.

The boycott, apparently triggered off by "poor food" served, was called off following assurances that the conflict would be investigated.

In a memorandum presented to the Principal Secretary to the Manpower Ministry, the students cited, "suspicious procedures" of buying provisions, mishandling of new projects at the college and alleged misappropriation of public funds.

It is understood that a five man team has been appointed by the IDM Board of Governors to look into the allegations. The probe is still going on and, according to Ndugu Abdalla, the team was at Mzumbe when the expulsion order was issued.

IDM offers advanced diplomas in business administration, public accountancy, public administration, hospital administration, community development, economic planning and a certificate in law for primary court magistrates.

Officials of the Ministry of Manpower Development in Dar es Salaam were not available for further comment yesterday.

CSO: 4700/509

GOVERNMENT REVOKES PRIVATE LIVESTOCK MARKETING LICENSES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] **THE** Government has revoked private livestock marketing licences and directed the formation of district and regional licensing committees to control private participation in the sector.

The Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu Herman Kirigini, told *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the move was aimed at eliminating middlemen in livestock marketing who, he said, caused irregular increases of meat price.

Ndugu Kirigini said the Government further planned to increase marketing centres run by the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC) from 300 to 2,000 each of which would have a weighing scale.

He explained that participation of middlemen in livestock marketing was prompted by inadequate TLMC marketing centres, adding that lack of weighing scales encouraged guess work at livestock auctions which in turn supported hiked meat prices.

The Minister said 120 weighing scales were being installed at TLMC buying centres throughout the country, adding that cattle would soon be graded on sale.

Five grades had been approved, namely *Tanzania Bora* and *Tanzania Grades, One, Two, Three and Four*, he added.

Ndugu Kirigini said the licensing committees which should be formed "as soon as possible" would consider fresh applications by private

livestock dealers and that only a select number would be granted licences.

He explained that the regional committees would comprise the Regional Party Secretary (Chairman), Regional Police Commander, Livestock Development Officer, National Member of Parliament and the zonal TLMC manager.

The corresponding officials at district level would constitute the district committees, he added. He said the committees would issue new licences to honest and genuine traders who would operate under livestock marketing regulations.

The Minister said that his ministry meanwhile planned to apply scientific approach to livestock keeping by distributing improved breeds throughout the country.

The aim was to increase the quality of animals and raise milk output, he said.

DANIDA FINANCED PROJECT PROVIDES CLEAN TAP WATER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Bryceson Kayungilo]

[Text] **MORE** than 17,000 of Image ward in Iringa Rural district are now getting clean tap water after the completion of the 6m/- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) financed water project.

The Iringa Regional Water Engineer, Ndugu Andrea Mushi said yesterday that special water wells are also being constructed by the water department through the DANIDA water project to supply water for more than 28,000 cattle, sheep and goats.

Ndugu Mushi said that five water points have been established to supply water to the villagers of Ibumu, Kilala, Liasa, Ihominyi and Image to save the villagers from walking long distances for water.

The Regional Water Engineer said a trench has been completed by the villagers themselves in the project area. He did not mention the amount saved by the self-help project.

Another water project is to be launched soon at Tanangozi village also in Iringa Rural district. The project will also be financed by DANIDA.

Ndugu Mushi said that DANIDA has also agreed to provide about 850,000/- for construction of twenty shallow wells in Iringa region, covering a population of about 14,000 people in Iringa, Mufindi and Ludewa districts.

Under its long-term programme which stretches up to year 1991, Tanzania intends to provide wholesome tap water close to the people in rural areas.

To achieve that several international agencies have been engaged to draw up water master plans for the regions including Iringa whose plan also covers Image area.

Some of these master plans are being implemented under the Ministry of Water and Energy. Others are being drawn up and others have just been handedover to the ministry.

They include the master plan for the Coast and Dar es Salaam regions prepared by Canadian consultants who presented their master plan to the ministry early last month.

Apart from providing tap water close to the rural people, the government is also working on a national water treatment programme for the rural areas so that peasants consume high quality water which was free from disease.

The programme was drawn up and presented to the ministry in 1979 by a Swedish firm of consultants, Brokon-sult AB. The water treatment programme is contained in a 325-page report on "Rural Water Quality Programme in Tanzania."

CSO: 4700/509

ATC MANAGER ANNOUNCES FLIGHT SUSPENSIONS, ANTICIPATED LOSSES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] AIR Tanzania Corporation (ATC) is to suspend its services on two regional routes and stop the Addis Ababa flight with effect from early next year.

Opening the airline's Workers Council meeting at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) yesterday, the ATC general manager, Ndugu Bakari Mwapachu, said the decision to suspend and stop the flights was aimed at consolidating domestic operations and cut down expenses.

He said the airline will suspend the Mauritius and Maputo flights and stop the Addis Ababa one. However, ATC would start operating on the Muscat route via Mogadishu and Djibouti effective February. This route, he added, is expected to be profitable.

The Workers Council, which met to discuss the airlines corporate plan and the 1982 budget, was told that ATC needed 248.9m/- next year for capital expenditure, while the projected operating revenue was 281.7/- and projected expense stood at 355.7m/-.

Ndugu Mwapachu said according to budgetary

provisions, the airline was anticipating a loss of 67.0m/-. He said most of the 248.9m/- would be spent on the airlines delayed projects which included the Dar es Salaam city terminal, Mwanza staff quarter, Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro Hangars and Oysterbay flats. The projects were about two years behind schedule he said.

The General Manager pointed out that in order to cover the anticipated loss, the airline would seek Government authority to raise fares and rates. ATC expects to earn 30m/- from this move, he added.

Ndugu Mwapachu also said ATC intends to ask the Government for additional equity injection of 100.2m/- for the July-December period next year. It would also request the government to take over aircraft loan repayments obligations amounting to 55.8m/-.

ATC further seeks government financing through equity contribution, the local portion of the hotel and inflight kitchen project to cost 27.4 million/-. Out of this 20.8 million/- was local expenditure and 6.6m/- was interest payments, he said.

The corporation also intends to initiate negotiations with the government and other relevant authorities to

reschedule the current overdraft facility of 123.4m/- which was due for payment.

A viability study carried out last year showed that ATC required a net injection of 263.5 million/- out of which 50 per cent was a foreign component, Ndugu Mwapachu said.

A total of 160m/- was voted by the government as additional equity with further funds promised upon presentation of the airline's future five to 10 years plan. The airline was granted 70m/- from the Treasury last September and 90m/- was released last week, he said.

Ndugu Mwapachu explained that the airline was incurring losses because it was to a certain degree operating under regulations and systems of the defunct East African Airways.

He further said that the present social, political and cultural environment did not warrant ATC to adopt or enhance the same operational traditions of EAA.

Ndugu Mwapachu said it was urgent that ATC change the financial regulations, staff transfer procedures and the manner in which airline officers travel and how leaves are granted.

He pointed out that some officials were travelling on rebate tickets blocking passengers and others bought tickets for their "friends" on pretence that they were their relatives. This led to the corporation losing money.

CSO: 4700/509

FIRST SWAHILI STANDARD DICTIONARY PRESENTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] The development of Kiswahili as an international language received a major boost yesterday when the first Kiswahili standard dictionary was officially launched at a short ceremony at the State House in Dar es Salaam.

During the ceremony, President Nyerere was presented with several copies of the 325-page dictionary which has a collection of nearly 20,000 headwords with not less than 50,000 vocabulary words.

The dictionary was presented by the Chief Academic Officer of the University of Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Isael Kimambo on behalf of the publishers — Oxford University Press — and the Institute of Kiswahili Research of the University of Dar es Salaam under whose guidance the dictionary has been produced following 16 years of labour by Swahili scholars from all over East Africa.

Speaking during the ceremony, the Regional Manager of the Oxford University Press for East and Central Africa, Mr. Giles Lewis paid glowing tribute to President Nyerere for his talent as a writer specifically on themes which reflect "Tanzania's internationally significant and effective political philosophy".

In a speech read on his behalf by the Oxford University Press Manager in Tanzania, Ndugu Anthony Theobald, Mr. Lewis revealed that the press had so far published twelve books by Mwalimu.

Also speaking at the ceremony, the Acting Director of the Institute of Kiswahili Research, Ndugu Canute Temu paid tribute to the President's Office for its

timely assistance which, he said, had helped in the speedy completion of the dictionary and which has enabled the publishers to sell it at a cheap price of 55/- a copy.

Ndugu Temu said in 1975, the President's Office gave the Institute a subsidy of 200,000/- to facilitate the writing and publication of the dictionary, and this year the institute was again given special permit to import the badly needed printing materials.

He revealed that the Institute would also compile and publish English to Kiswahili and Kiswahili to English dictionaries.

BRIEFS

SOVIET YOUTH OFFICIAL--The Vice-President of the Committee of Youth Organisations of the Soviet Union, Ndugu Andrei Bulychev, arrives in Dar es Salaam this morning for a week's visit to Tanzania during which he will have official talks on cooperation with Umoja wa Vijana (Youth Organisation) officials. A Youth Organisation spokesman said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Ndugu Bulychev would be accompanied by the head of the Africa section in the committee, Ndugu A. Morozov. [Text]
[Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 81 p 1]

CPSU DELEGATION TO ZANZIBAR--The three-member delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which arrived in the country on Wednesday yesterday held talks with the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, in Zanzibar. Ndugu Mwakawago is in Zanzibar on a short visit and the delegation flew to the Isles yesterday afternoon to meet him. The visitors are scheduled to return to Dar es Salaam today and would visit Kivukoni College and Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/509

UGANDA

BRIEFS

FAMINE THREAT--UNICEF, in a communique issued in Nairobi, Tuesday, December 1, warned of a new famine threat in northern Uganda. In the district of Dodoth (Karamoja province) where grain harvests were bad, the number of starving children going for the first time to relief centers has increased. [Text]
[Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 81 p 3] 9865

CSO: 4719/321

GOVERNMENT TO START HYDROCARBON EXPLORATION PROJECT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] THE Government, with the assistance of the World Bank, is soon to embark on an K8 million hydrocarbon exploration promotion project to ascertain the country's oil potential.

Disclosing this at a press conference yesterday, Mines Minister, Mr. Mufaya Mumbuna, said that the geophysical exploration project would cover the Luano-Lukusashi Valley, Luangwa Valley, Lukanga Swamp, Mid-Zambezi Valley, Kafue Flats area, western Zambia (including North-Western Province) and Luapula-Tanganyika and Bangweulu-Chambeshi Basins.

Mr Mumbuna noted that Zambia imported all her petroleum requirements. The increase in oil prices have, therefore, had serious drain on the country's foreign exchange reserves.

He said that over the past 15 years, the Geological Survey Department of his ministry had undertaken a series of studies such as the country-wide geophysical surveys, gravity surveys, regional stratigraphic drilling and geological mapping to establish, in broad outline, the nation's hydro-carbon potential.

He told the press that to this end of comprehensive programme to cost K8 million had been drawn up to be implemented over a period of three years beginning next year.

CSO: 4700/507

KAUNDA WARNS OF FURTHER INCREASES IN ESSENTIAL GOODS PRICES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambians must brace themselves for further increases in the prices of essential commodities in the New Year because the Government will withdraw more subsidies on consumer goods.

President Kaunda issued this warning in Lusaka yesterday when he officially opened the 16th UNIP National Council meeting in Mulungushi Hall.

He said forecasts did not paint a bright future for the nation's economy because of foreign exchange problems resulting from low copper and cobalt prices.

"So in the New Year, we must expect more and more prices to move towards economic levels to reflect rising costs of inputs," the President told the National Council.

To ensure that the International Monetary Fund loan facility and other loans the country had obtained from friendly countries contributed to the revival of the economy, the Party and its Government had to take "exceptional" measures.

"These measures are aimed at curbing excessive consumption of foreign exchange and at achieving a measure of restructuring the economy."

Strengthen economy

These measures were not IMF loan conditions. "They are our own measures. We have taken them because we believe their implementation, taken together with the loans, will strengthen the economy."

Among the measures is the restriction of commercial credit and regulation of Government borrowing from financial institutions and the central bank.

Because the Government would not be allowed to borrow as it liked, it followed that its expenditure levels would depend on the revenues it would raise.

"In short, what you and I as taxpayers pay," he explained.

"So, countrymen, you will have to bear with the Government when projects that you want cannot be executed. It does not make sense for us to start new projects when we cannot finish the old ones because there is neither the Kwacha nor the foreign exchange," he told a hushed audience.

Of the K800 million IMF loan, K300 million had been drawn but the draw down had coincided with a period of unusually low metal prices.

This meant that, without the injection of new funds, the arrears pipeline had increased instead of reducing and the expected positive effect of the two drawdowns had not materialised.

lised.

The other measure taken was a more flexible pricing structure for industries, a reduction in consumer subsidies and the provision of price and other incentives for the producer especially in agriculture.

He urged Zambians to put their own price increases in perspective.

"I do not say that we should not complain about high prices, but while doing so, we should compare these prices with those which obtain elsewhere, even with those obtained in the industrialised countries or countries favoured with sea frontage."

There were still many items which were cheaper in Zambia than in many other parts of Africa or the world.

Citing a few examples, he said mealie meal was cheaper here than in many other countries. "So is our sugar, beef, cigarettes and so on."

He also cited diesel as being much cheaper than in some countries even after the last price rise.

"The Fiat cars assembled at Livingstone do not cost more than those sold in the European Economic Community. In fact, some models are even cheaper and our quality is now as good as any."

He informed the Council that electricity tariff in Zambia was the lowest in the world.

"There are very few countries in the world where Coca-Cola costs only 21n, that is the cost in Zambia. Of course we must continue to fight profiteering because there still is a great deal of this negative anti-social trait."

CSO: 4700/507

LUSAKA DISTRICT CHAIRMAN PRAISES SOVIET AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] ZAMBIA admires the help the Soviet Union gives to the struggling people of Namibia and South Africa, acting Lusaka district chairman Mr Dominic Malusa has said.

Speaking at a reception in honour of the visiting Soviet delegation from Dushanbe city at Nakatindi hall on Sunday night, Mr Malusa attacked "prophets of doom" who claimed the Soviet Union's help to Africa had strings attached.

"But we have been independent for the past 17 years now, and many other African countries have been independent for many years without any trace of those strings," he said.

To the contrary the friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and Zambia continued to grow and this was

evidenced by the twinning of the cities of Dushanbe and Lusaka.

While the people of the two nations were enjoying the peace among themselves they should not forget this was due to efforts put in by leaders of the two countries.

In reply, leader of the Dushanbe civic delegation Mr Kim Nazirov outlined the development of Dushanbe over the past 56 years.

He said the speed of development in Lusaka was much faster than one in Dushanbe, considering that what had been achieved during the past 17 years, was enormous.

Later he presented Mr Malusa with a portrait of a prominent Soviet artist who lived 100 years ago. In return Mr Malusa presented Mr Nazirov with a copper table and other copper ware.

CSO: 4700/507

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES 'SHOULD NOT' BE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] AFRICAN countries should stop using European languages as official media of communication, Professor Mubanga Kashoki said in Kitwe on Thursday night.

The idea of maintaining foreign languages had benefited a few who were able to manipulate the languages, he told Kitwe Press Club.

Prof Kashoki disagreed with the notion that European languages maintained as official languages were the most effective instruments for promoting equal opportunities in Africa.

This belief paid little regard to the other evidence that the maintenance of these languages posed the problem of limiting opportunities to a minority of the population. Power and wealth remained in the hands of this minority.

At present, in multilingual independent African countries the only way political, social and cultural unity were believed to be brought about was by use of a common language just as a one-party political system was ideal for unifying individual nations.

Most African countries found themselves faced with the delicate task of deciding which of several indigenous languages they could select as a common language.

It was felt that to pick one language out of several others would generate political

resentment and discontent in certain parts of the country, the professor said.

But he said it was the long term plan of the Organisation of African Unity that certain potentially viable African languages could eventually take over from European languages as official languages.

In its plan the OAU's intention was that through a gradual process of planning and development, the African languages selected to fulfil the function should receive the necessary technical, moral and material support.

But as long as current political attitudes on language persisted in Africa, European languages had a secure future on the continent, Prof Kashoki said.

CSO: 4700/507

MULEMBA SEEKS 'MORE TEETH' FOR UNIP DISCIPLINARY BODY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Party Secretary-General Mulemba has asked the 16th UNIP National Council to give more teeth to the Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee of the Central Committee so that discipline in the Party can be tightened.

The Party chief made the request in his introductory remarks to the 1980 annual report of the Central Committee tabled before the Council in Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall yesterday.

He reprimanded leaders whose utterances were debasing the legitimacy and efficiency of the Party as such acts would in the long run erode the authority of the organisation.

"We consistently and persistently hear, without regard to standing procedures and rules, leaders who are members of this supreme Party organ making accusing references to some so-called 'top leader' for having committed this or that act."

Often the acts cited were criminal, violated society's norms or Party discipline.

"Yet no one proceeds to mention to the appropriate Party organ such as the Appointments and Disciplinary Sub-Committee, the member of the Central Committee in-charge of the province or the Secretary-General the facts, if any, so that the Party takes action."

"If you do, you have not appealed to higher bodies of the Party or any appropriate institutions to see your petition attended to and acted upon."

Mr Mulemba noted that such repeated and unelaborated utterances which were made primarily for public consumption did not make anyone a great hero.

"On the contrary we in fact ridicule and debase the very authority of the Party which we are part and parcel of."

In his statement released by Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee Mr Bob Litana at a Council Press briefing, Mr Mulemba promised he would prop up the image and authority of the Party.

"This means the Central Committee will tighten Party discipline. The National Council may facilitate this by giving more details and teeth to the disciplinary machinery of UNIP."

Any person proved to have engaged himself in any acts or omissions tantamount to debasing Party legitimacy and efficiency must be disciplined immediately.

He hoped the council would address itself to problems facing the country and that solutions would be found.

What was important was not the lack of solutions, but that the country lacked determined spirit to implement decisions based on the solutions.

CSO: 4700/507

DENMARK GRANTS 1982 LOAN, CHARGE NOTES ADDITIONAL AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 81 p 2

[Excerpt] THE Danish government has approved a loan of K8 million to Zambia for next year, charge d'affaires at the Danish embassy Mr Finn Christoffersen said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Christoffersen said the Danish International Development Agency (Danida) had set aside the money for next year following Zambia's rapid and efficient utilisation of a similar loan offered last year.

He said the matter had already been communicated to the Zambian authorities and he expected officials from the Ministry of Finance and the National Commission for Development Planning to approach him soon indicating

how they would like the K8 million to be spent.

He said after agreements between Zambian authorities and his government Danish experts would come to Zambia to study various projects put forward by Zambia.

The Danish envoy said the K8 million "grant aid loan" was interest-free with a ten-year grace period and 25 years pay-off period.

"These conditions mean that 76 per cent of the loan is a grant," Mr Christoffersen said and hoped that the two parties would finalise the agreement by early next year.

He was satisfied with the rapid and efficient utilisation

of a similar K8 million grant loan aid to Zambia last year.

Within one-and-a-half years Zambia had used more than K7 million for equipment at Chilanga Cement, Kafue Textiles, Zamhort and Dairy Produce Board for various milk collection centres and for the abattoir at the Cold Storage Board depot in Livingstone.

"This is a good record considering that other countries do not utilise the money within three years as stipulated in the agreement."

His government has increased the number of scholar-

ships offered to Zambia from the present 14 to 20.

CFB SAYS NATION'S AGRICULTURAL FUTURE NEVER LOOKED BRIGHTER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] ZAMBIA is poised for another bumper maize harvest during the 1981/82 season, the Commercial Farmers' Bureau (CFB) has said.

The prediction by CFB is given in an editorial of its house journal **Productive Farming** released in Lusaka yesterday.

It says maize plantings will be up by 15 to 20 per cent this year with a projected marketed crop of between 8.5 and 9 million bags.

"The agricultural sector is now re-building, following enlightened Government policy. Last season saw a resurgence in arable cropping after a four-year decline. Again, for this year, farmers indicate further increases in planted areas," says the editorial.

Soya beans plantings are 100 per cent and projected yields will be about 200,000 bags while with new incentives should return to an export crop during the coming year.

Sugar farmers are coping up with the ever increasing consumption and the crop may soon become even more important as a producer of ethanol.

The dairy industry too has shown enormous increases in milk production during the past year and further expansion expected.

The Bureau is now conducting an intensive survey of commercial farmers with a view to expanding the irrigation lands with an objective of expanding wheat production.

A report called "Wheat production in Zambia—proposals for the future" has since been submitted to the Government.

The editorial says that constraints for arable farmers are lack of spare parts, tractors, tyres and fertiliser. "Some farmers have reported half of their tractor fleet off the fields due to lack of spares."

Zambia's agricultural future has never looked brighter. Everywhere one looks expansion of production is underway, it says.

FERTILIZER PRICE INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] PRICES of fertiliser will be increased again during the 1982/83 season because this is one of the conditions for the K800 million loan from the International Monetary Fund.

This was said in Parliament by Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila in reply to Mbabala MP Mr Edward Nyanga who wanted to know what led to the recent increase in prices of fertilisers.

Mr Mwila said that the Government had accepted to reduce subsidies of certain items as a condition for the IMF loan and fertiliser is among the commodities where subsidies have to be eliminated.

The Government is subsidising fertiliser now at the rate of K82 a tonne and if the IMF obligations are to be met prices will have to be increased again the following season.

He said that when he announced the producer price of maize as K16 a bag K2 was calculated and specifically included as an increase in fertiliser price and K14 as the real increase in producer price for the farmer.

CSO: 4700/507

STANDARDS AT UNZA GREAT EAST ROAD CAMPUS IN LUSAKA 'FALLING FAST'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] STANDARDS at the University of Zambia Great East Road Campus in Lusaka are falling fast and unless the authorities act quickly, the campus could turn into a secondary school.

Advisory board chairman of the Livingstone University Committee, Mr John Syamutondo, said yesterday that mismanagement of the university's funds and indiscipline among lecturers and students had led to the falling of standards.

He told the University of Zambia commission of inquiry at its sitting at the Livingstone's Civic Centre that educational and catering facilities at the campus left much to be desired.

Mr Syamutondo told the commission chaired by former Member of the Central Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda, that admissions have been unfair because selection has been solely on the attainment of a school certificate.

CSO: 4700/507

BRIEFS

IDA LOAN--The International Development Association (IDA) has approved an interest free loan of about K14 million to Zambia for agricultural development, a World Bank spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday. The loan will support a K19 million project for increasing the use of modern agricultural practices by farmers in the Southern Province and also improve marketing facilities. According to the spokesman, the IDA credit is for 50 years with a 10-year grace period. Under the project, he said, smallholders will be provided with farm inputs on credit and storage facilities for farm supplies and produce and improve extension services. "For livestock raisers, veterinary tsetse control services will be provided. These services will be provided by the provincial office of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) and Agricultural Development Bank (ADB)," he said. The project is intended to assist the province's roughly 65,000 rural families, largely subsistence farmers, ranging from those who use only hand tools and family labour, to the majority who use ox-ploughs for cultivation. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Dec 81 p 1]

NORWEGIAN DEVELOPMENT AID GRANT--Zambia is one of the Third World countries that will benefit from Norway's decision to approve a grant of about K500 million for purposes of development aid on next year's budget. According to a statement received in Lusaka from the Norwegian Information Service, Zambia will get K7.9 million. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Dec 81 p 3]

COMMERCIAL BANKS EXPANSION--The Zambia National Commercial Bank is to extend its services to most major districts in the next ten years, managing director Mr John Mwila said at Kafue yesterday. Mr Mwila, who was opening a new branch next to Kafue Estates offices, said the bank planned to build at least one branch in every provincial centre in the next five years. The Kafue branch, which cost K500,000 including two staff houses, now ends six years of poor business caused by inadequate facilities. "Even when 30 customers came to be served in the bank they had to queue from outside. As a result the business community and individual residents in the town were discouraged and felt they could not use the ZNCB until it offered them better facilities," said Mr Mwila. The new building was now offering all the required facilities to its customers and was to compete with Barclays Bank. The Kafue branch of the ZNCB is in-charge of a mobile bank which extends its services to Siavonga. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 81 p 2]

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH--About a million Zambian youths are unemployed, assistant commissioner of youth in the Ministry of Youth and Sport Mr Kasongo Chinama said in Lusaka yesterday. Presenting certificates to 13 graduates who completed a one-year homecraft course at Roma parish, Mr Chinama said many of the more than 900,000 unemployed youths were girls. The number continued to rise every year as youngsters graduated from schools at various levels before they gained any skills. Most of them were too young to work. "Because they are pressed to satisfy their basic needs and make ends meet, most of them turn to illicit activities," he said. The result of these activities were obvious and no one would like such things to happen to children, particularly girls "who are mostly the victims of such circumstances". He appealed to the public to help solve the youth unemployment problem by supporting training centres such as the Roma parish homecraft centre. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/507

MUGABE SETS OUT 10-POINT POLICY PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last night unveiled a wide-ranging 10-point plan that will be pursued by his Government this year in various sectors of the economy.

Launching the Year of National Transformation in a nationwide radio and television broadcast, Mr Mugabe made it clear the Cabinet would in future only adopt and reflect those policies that were approved by ZANU (PF)'s central committee, in line with the decision taken by the party earlier this week.

It was decided that the following "basic principles and tasks", to be contained in the Government's three-year transitional national development plan, be reflected this year:

- More land will be acquired from the commercial sector for distribution to peasants on a planned geographical, systematic and scientific basis, including the creation of agricultural co-operatives.
- The State should participate in all sectors of the economy, particularly in agriculture through State farms and the establishment of agro-scientific industries, in mining, manufacturing and commerce and in crucial enterprises — either on its own or by way of partnership with the private sector — and in public transport, both in the rural and urban areas.
- The provision of social services in housing, health and education will be intensified, especially

through comprehensive building programmes.

- The provision of water, as a basic domestic utility also crucial to Zimbabwe's agriculture — especially in the dry areas — will be accelerated in all communal areas, a move which should also boost irrigation schemes.

- People's co-operatives will be set up in commercial and other areas.

- The process of organising and developing the worker and the worker's role in production will be intensified.

- The objectives and performance of the private sector will be regulated by the State to coincide with State objectives and social demands.

- Programmes of developing skills will be accelerated and made more systematic to accord with demand.

- The unemployed youth of Zimbabwe will be mobilised and assigned to youth centres for training in skills and employment on self-reliance production and construction projects.

- 1982 will be regarded as the first Year of National Transformation.

Delivering his New Year message, the Prime Minister stressed that these objectives could not be fulfilled without the co-operation and unity of all Zimbabweans and, above all, the necessary peace, law and order.

He said the contents of the Government's three-year transitional development plan was still being discussed by the Cabinet and would be released to the public once agreement was reached.

It was planned that both Zimcord and Government funds would be earmarked for the various projects of reconstruction and development in the proposed plan.

Reviewing last year's Government programmes, Mr Mugabe said they were a success and consolidated the people's power, his theme for 1981.

True peace had now been established despite the [words missing] during the Entumbane and Conne-

mara battles

earlier last year and there was now greater commitment to unity and peace.

"There remain, however, some disloyal and subversive elements in all our security forces which must be weeded out if the Army, Air Force and Police Force are to be trusted as loyal and dependable forces.

"A purge of these forces is absolutely necessary so the country is rid of enemy agents and defenders of the old political order."

In the public service, tremendous progress had been made in fulfilling the presidential directive on African advancement. Out of 30 permanent secretaries, 13 were now black, there were 45 deputy secretaries out of 86 and

80 black under-secretaries had been appointed out of a total of 161.

There were many more blacks in the lower echelons of the civil service and the process of Afri- [words missing]

would continue this year.

Mr Mugabe also reviewed the progress made in the provision of free medical services to low wage earners and free primary schooling, the resettlement programme and establishment of minimum wages, the creation of the Mass Media Trust to take control of Zimbabwe Newspapers and the setting up of democratic local councils.

He praised both peasant and commercial farmers for producing a bumper maize and cotton crop in the last season and urged them to work harder this year.

On the fuel situation, the Prime Minister said the solution was well on the way as the Government proceeded to negotiate tariff agreements on the Beira-Umtali pipeline.

C&O: 4700/506

ECONOMY SOUND BUT SOME SNAGS NEED SOLUTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S economy enters the new year on a relatively sound footing but beset by a number of niggling problems that need definite solutions before long-term success can be achieved.**

1982 will have to be a year of answers and consolidation if the country's potential is to be realised and its economic future secured.

Achievements in 1981 were not inconsiderable, although they were seen by some as an anti-climax after a phenomenal 14 percent growth in gross domestic product in 1980.

Despite burgeoning inflation and depleted foreign exchange coffers, GDP grew by between 6 and 8 percent — one of the highest growth rates in the Third World.

First prize for achievement must go to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development for the favourable response to the Zimcord donors' conference in March.

Pledges worth about \$900 million were made by countries and agencies throughout the world, bringing total aid commitments since independence to more than \$1.2 billion.

The Small Industries Advisory Service had a 40 percent increase in en-

quiries from prospective traders and the District Development Fund reported healthy activity in areas hard hit by the war.

Exports, although reaching \$600 million by August, were severely restrained by transport, or the lack of it.

At one stage, \$5 million a week was being lost through the railways' inability to move goods due to a shortage of trucks and locomotives.

VARIETY

Diversification was achieved, however, and a variety of products were swallowed up by foreign markets apart from traditional tobacco and mineral products.

These included shoes, fresh fruit, enamelware, tin cans, drugs, furniture and roses.

But many firms are worried about the effect the ending of the South African trade agreement will have on their foreign currency earning capacities.

As from March this year, Zimbabwe exporters

will no longer benefit from preferential treatment in South Africa and they have been searching for alternative markets since the announcement last year.

Internal transport inadequacies and problems at Mozambican ports have made distant markets that much harder to reach.

While aid was generous, direct investment did not reach substantial levels mainly due to the "wait-and-see" approach of prospective investors.

Of the \$30 million invested by overseas companies since independence, less than half came last year.

Many would-be investors continued to sit on the fence and others made up their minds that they were not prepared to take the risk.

Mining companies were unable to off-set increased costs by pushing up their exports, as world mineral prices remained depressed throughout the year.

They are unlikely to recover before the second half of 1982.

The Government's wish to set up a mineral marketing corporation early this year was not well received by mining concerns who felt their commercial functions would be threatened.

Stock exchange chairman, Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts, was optimistic in his year-end message and urged businessmen to enter the new year with confidence.

APPEAL

He appealed for less "hot air" from ministers and greater recognition of the part private enterprise and foreign investment could play in the economy.

1981 was not a good year on the exchange, though, with both the mining and industrial indices dropping dramatically from the beginning of the year.

The doubling of the bank rate from 4½ to 9 percent, increased minimum wages, higher industrial rates and the recently introduced price freeze, all contributed to a hectic economic year.

In fact, 1982 will be the barometer of measures introduced last year which have not yet had an impact on the businessman or the man in the street.

Hippo Valley ended the year on a high note, as did its sister company, Wankie Colliery — but for different reasons.

Hippo's Chiredzi mill produced the most sugar in Africa and Wankie was awarded long-awaited price increases for its coal and coke products.

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LANDLESS PEASANTS PRESS CLAIMS

Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] "That is the source of all our bitterness." This statement was made over 20 years ago by Mr Nkomo, now president of the Patriotic Front. And Mr Mugabe, echoing his words, then repeatedly denounced "the most profound injustices." Even before independence, the two leaders of the current coalition were in agreement on this point: Black power should give priority to resolution of the problem of unequal land division. Each of them realized that the fundamental question, which was as complex as it was painful, called for long-term reforms, even if they were to provoke an economic catastrophe. Eighteen months after the birth of Zimbabwe, the slowness of government action in this sector is stirring up the impatience of many peasants who took the favorite slogan of the nationalists literally: "All the land to the people."

At the time of independence, about 5,000 European farmers owned almost half the cultivated lands. About 600,000 African farmers shared the rest. Therefore, every white farmer had an average of 100 times more land than his black counterpart. What is more, the "white farms," which were located in the "fertile crescent," included two-thirds of the land suitable for intensive cultivation. The 165 "Tribal Trust Lands" (TTL), former reserves, renamed "communal zones" where 780,000 black peasant families lived, that is 4.5 million inhabitants--about 60 percent of the Zimbabweans--were overpopulated. This resulted in overexploitation and exhaustion of the soil, with disastrous ecological consequences. In the 16-30 age bracket, 4 peasants out of 6 were without land. That is what justified the urgency of agrarian reform.

Except for a few minor changes, this inventory of injustice continues to the present. That is because the government is taking only careful steps. Two requirements have reduced its margin for maneuverability. The first of these is constitutional. In accordance with the law adopted at Lancaster House, Mugabe committed himself to the indemnification of every white who agreed to hand over his land. It is not a question of reneging on this promise, as we were told by Mr Sekeramayi, minister of lands, resettlement and rural development. However, many peasants would consider expropriation measures a simple historical revenge on the descendants of the colonial farmers. "We would not act otherwise," Sekeramayi said, "unless countries which promised us financial aid for the purchase lands were themselves to forget their commitments."

The other imperative is economic. Every radical solution--for example, nationalization of the lands redistributed under the authority of the state--would precipitate the exodus of the white farmers, would bring about collapse of agricultural production and an outburst of rural unemployment (the commercial farms employ 38 percent of the African manpower engaged in the market economy). Consequently, the government is proceeding prudently and methodically. "We do not want to create new pockets of poverty, new TTL," explains Denis Norman, the only white minister, who is in charge of agriculture. "We must set up zones of integrated development, improve the trails, make basic services available to the peasant. That will take a lot of time."

The initial program makes provision from now to 1983 for the distribution of 1 million hectares to 18,000 families. According to Sekeramayi, 400,000 hectares had been allocated by the end of September to 2,400 families. Each of them received a plot of 5 cultivatable hectares. What is more, the families jointly exploit vast pasturage areas. The cost of this 3-year program: 450 million francs, that is 25,000 francs per family. "We are offering the government more land than it can buy," notes James Sinclair, president of the Union of Commercial Farmers. The purchase conditions, it is true, are quite generous.

The Thorny Problem of "Squatters"

When a piece of land is to be sold, government officials are responsible for estimating its worth. A law will soon permit the authorities to better combat financial speculation by giving them the right of preemption of the lands. About 1 million persons sooner or later should be relocated. Peasant families totally without land are designated by district councils and are relocated on a priority basis. Every "relocation site," which is supervised by a ministry representative, holds from 150 to 300 families.

Great Britain is the only country--apart from a contribution by the Netherlands--to have agreed to help the Government of Zimbabwe to purchase land. London is committing 30 million pounds sterling to the acquisition of land and to the development of rural infrastructures. Every specific project is strictly co-financed by London and Salisbury. Moreover, a good part of the funds--\$1.7 billion--promised last March during the conference of donor countries (ZIMCORD) will directly or indirectly go to the rural sector.

Many peasants have not waited for the government's green light to relocate. They first seized vacant land then set themselves up inside active properties. No one seems to know the number of these "squatters": 15,000, according to Sinclair, 60,000 according to the press, which doubtless is closer to the truth. An understanding is still to be reached on the exact situation of these "squatters."

Some of them have done nothing more than take possession of the land which they had worked for a long time, thus making their acquired rights official. This has also permitted some landowners, particularly the missions, to salve their consciences at little cost, by solemnly turning over to the peasants land which they had been working for a long time.

According to Sekeramayi, "The problem of the 'squatters' is being exaggerated." Nonetheless, in his ministry he has created a special division responsible for resolving the problem. The government, responding to the wishes of the white farmers, has severely dealt with some illegal occupations which, in its eyes, had no legitimate basis. Some "squatters" have been tried and at times imprisoned.

However, the government cannot go too far in this direction without the risk of acting against the peasantry of the TTL. On several occasions, the government has already had to retreat in the face of the lack of understanding on the part of the local branches of the ZNUP-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front], the dominant party, which has taken up the defense of the "squatters." Particularly since Nkomo's Patriotic Front finds the situation up for grabs. In Parliament, the elected officials have taken up the cause of the victims of government firmness. For Mugabe, pragmatism is in order with respect to a problem which is placing his political credibility on the line.

The government cannot pick up its pace for lack of logistical means--vehicles, tractors--and above all qualified cadres. There are many conflicts. Here, two clans, in the name of their ancestral rights, are laying claim to the same plot of land. There, a Methodist mission, into which "squatters" move daily, refuses to yield an inch of ground. Elsewhere, a family balks at leaving land where its ancestors are buried.

Often, a minister must go to the scene to convince or arbitrate. "Up to now," Sekeramayi explains, "we have avoided as much as possible excessive displacement of peasants. Their psychological resistances are often legitimate. In the past, every time a family had to be relocated, it lost in the exchange. In any event, we are relocating peasants without taking clan affinities into consideration. There is no question of strengthening tribalism."

The peasants have the choice of three models of development. In the first model, they receive an individual plot and a few head of cattle for collective pasturage. In the second model, they join a cooperative in which the arable land is the property of all. Finally, they can opt for a mixed model. The collective model has had no success. As is often the case in Africa, the peasants, while recognizing the benefits of village mutual assistance, are repelled by community property and methods of production. Sekeramayi has not lost hope of a change in attitude: "The peasants are accustomed to a traditional way of life. Only their acceptance of political conscience can change their minds. We are counting on experience, not on constraint." Given the misadventures of agrarian socialism in Africa, that hope may seem in vain.

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CSO: 4719/352

SIDA FINANCES RURAL HEALTH CENTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text] TEN of the 316 rural health centres being financed by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), will be ready by July.

The head of the agency in Zimbabwe, Mr Jan Cedergren, said in an interview yesterday that the first centre at Dotito in Mount Darwin would be ready this month.

Two centres at Omay would be completed in the next two months. Another two at Mushumbi Pools and at Kotwa near Nyamapanda would be ready soon.

The rural health centres being funded by SIDA and built by Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) are scattered along the eastern and south-eastern parts of the country --

They cover about 180 m² and comprise a treatment section, a labour ward and a preventative care unit. With them are three staff houses, for trained medical assistants who will man the centres.

The rural health centres, including the staff accommodation each cost \$50 000. An average of 10 DAPP volunteers helped by the local population, are involved in the construction of each centre.

"Much of the ground-work on the second centre

at Omay has already been done and after the first four centres have been constructed the exact locations of the remaining six will be decided upon," said Mr Cedergren.

"Although the work is being undertaken in very difficult conditions, we think that the rate of progress has been very good."

Conditions were made difficult because the centres

were far from the main urban areas and some of the roads were not in good condition. There had also been shortages of some materials.

"But the one encouraging thing," Mr Cedergren said, "is the participation of the local people. It has been very good and I think it helps to make them feel more responsible for the running of their own affairs."

The local population makes bricks, collects sand and stones for the foundation as well as taking part in the building.

Mr Cedergren said the participation of the local people was a valuable contribution and a very good example of self-help.

The stocking, equipping and running of the centres would be left to the Ministry of Health.

SIDA, he said, was also involved in the education of refugee students and was helping run the Chin-

dunduma centre as well as the nearby secondary school at Chiruma.

Chiruma secondary school in Shamva had cost \$1 million and had been built quickly using prefabricated materials.

A similar project at Magoda, close to West Nicholson, would cater for about 1200 student refugees from Matabeleland.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV LINK--The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, called for closer collaboration by Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia in the field in information during his visit to the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, here yesterday.--Ziana.
[Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jan 82 p 1]

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